

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRATINO, MICHIGAN.

BURTON IS INDICTED.

PROSECUTION OF FORMER KANSAS SENATOR CONTINUES.

Federal Grand Jury in St. Louis Holds that He Accepted Pay from Hatto Grain and Securities Company—Singer Asks Help.

The federal grand jury in St. Louis returned an indictment against United States Senator Burton of Kansas. It is stated that certain features in the former indictment against Senator Burton, which was quashed, were retained in this new indictment. The allegations in the present indictment are the same as in the one quashed—that while a Senator of the United States he accepted money from the Hatto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis for services rendered before the Postoffice Department in behalf of that company. The only change is in the legal wording of the indictment. Chief Postoffice Inspector W. J. Vickery of Washington, William G. Cochran, purchasing agent of the Postoffice Department of Washington; Inspector in Charge R. M. Fulton of St. Louis and Inspector in Charge Joseph H. Johnson of New Orleans were the principal witnesses. This is the third indictment found against Senator Burton in connection with the Hatto company owing to the statute of limitations.

SEeks to Preserve Niagara.

President Says It Is the Nation's Duty to Save the Falls.

President Roosevelt has placed himself on record as favoring national action to preserve the beauty of Niagara Falls, and to prevent commercial power companies from destroying the great natural wonder. The President expressed his opinion to J. H. McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, who, with other officers, went to the White House to urge that some action be taken. If New York cannot preserve the falls, President Roosevelt declared it was the duty of the national government to step in and do so. Five companies now are developing power on the falls and five others are preparing to do so.

SCHUMANN-HEINK ASKS AID.

Singer Deprived of Estates in Germany Appeals to Government.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, who claims that through the law of Germany, because she recently married an American, she has been deprived of her estates in Germany, and that her sons, when they shall have become of age, will be liable to military service in Germany, says she has appealed to the State Department. It is asserted authoritatively that her plea has not reached the department. In similar cases the officials have found themselves helpless.

An Educational Alliance.

Following the suggestion of Emperor William James Speyer of New York has given \$50,000 to Columbia University to found the Theodore Roosevelt professorship of American History in the University of Berlin, with the understanding that the German government will establish a professorship at Columbia, thus linking two nations in an educational alliance.

Pennsylvania Legislature Called.

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature to consider reform legislation. The Legislature is to meet at Harrisburg Monday, Jan. 15.

Sheriff Seizes a Negro.

The sheriff of Fairbairn, Minn., saved the colored alleged assailant of Mrs. Moore from a lynching. As the negro was being strung up by a mob the sheriff appeared and made a speech that appeased the crowd.

Officers Give Up Prisoners.

Officers of Rusk County, Texas, gave up five negro prisoners in the jail at Henderson without firing a shot, and a mob mauled three of the victims in the court house yard.

Schoolboys Kill a Comrade.

James Sinko, aged 11 years, because he was promoted in his classes in the Homestead, Pa., public school, was assaulted by his classmates and so badly injured that he died.

Large Hotel Is Burned.

The Ramona Hotel, a 300-room structure, full of eastern tourists, was burned to the ground in San Luis Obispo, Cal. No lives were lost. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

Business Is Flourishing.

Dun and Bradstreet report week's volume of business strong with increasing tendencies in all lines.

Great Corn Crop.

The total yield of corn in the United States during 1905 is estimated at over 2,707,000,000 bushels.

Fire Sweeps Mining Town.

Fourteen dwelling houses and store buildings were destroyed by an incendiary fire in Bonanza, S. D.

Autonomy for Poland.

The Car will grant to Poland autonomy similar to that given to Finland.

Boy Was Bound to Rails.

Corner Scarborough, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, found that Stuart Pearson, the student at Kenyon College who met death on a railroad bridge while being initiated into a fraternity, was bound to the rails when killed by a train.

Yellow Fever in Havana.

Havana, Cuba, is facing a yellow fever epidemic. Two cases have already developed. The authorities, wide awake to the necessity of quick action, have taken every precaution to prevent a spread of the disease.

Railroad Cashed Arrested.

Charles E. Bollen, cashier in the Northern Pacific office in Billings, Mont., was charged with stealing two money orders of \$50 each. Stalling has been there six weeks and in that time is reported to have got away with \$2,500 of the company's funds.

Harvest on French Land.

The oats harvest is in full swing in many parts of the Red River valley, in Minnesota. Many fields were so wet that binders could not be run on them until the ground froze. It is said that many farmers will be able to save a large part of their oats in this way.

SEWER SERVICE IN NAVY.

Many Young Men Enlist in Chicago Recruiting Office.

Indicative of the probable increase in enlistment in Chicago for the United States navy when the naval training station is located at Lake Bluff is the number of young men at present pouring into the naval recruiting office in that city. Not since the first years after the Spanish-American war, when the recruiting office in Chicago was made permanent station, has there been such an interest in the navy. Chicago boys and youths from towns and villages have come to appreciate the advantages for young men on Uncle Sam's warships and are giving up work in shops and offices for a life on the navy. Forty boys have just been accepted into the service in one week by Lieut. D. W. Blanner, in charge of the local office. This is the largest enlistment for a single week in the history of the Chicago office. Already in a few days more than ten months of this year there have been almost 900 enlistments, against a total of 400 for the entire twelve months of last year. In 1903 there were 675 boys and young men accepted. Lieut. Blanner expects that mark will be raised to more than 650 before the 1st of January. When it is considered that only about 35 per cent of the applicants are accepted, the others being rejected for physical incapacity, the number of those who want to fight for Uncle Sam on the sea can be estimated. Lieut. Blanner says this condition is not peculiar to Chicago—although the city ranks with Boston and New York as a recruiting place—but that the increased interest in the navy is common all over the country. Indeed, such has been the growing interest in the West that the government has established permanent recruiting stations in Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Louis and other western cities. Formerly Chicago was the only station between the Atlantic coast and San Francisco.

PLAN FOR DEFENSE OF CHICAGO.

War Department Considers Scheme to Fortify Lake Ports.

Plans are under consideration at the War Department for fortifying Chicago and other lake ports on the great lakes and St. Lawrence river. A system of fortifications developed by Major John T. Johnson, at one time stationed at Chicago, is being considered. At present Canada has large commercial projects under development. A canal from Ottawa river to Lake Ontario and another from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, now under contemplation, will when completed give Canada an outlet to the sea through Dominion territory. While these canals are proposed as aids to commerce, they will be of sufficient depth to accommodate gunboats. The necessity for fortifying Chicago and other lake ports to protect them from attack by water is recognized by War Department officials, and it is almost certain that the scheme of defense under consideration will be perfected and the fortifications constructed.

RAIN FOILS DYNAMITE PLOT.

Brother of Murdered Sheriff Saved by Water-Soaked Fuse.

A train of rain-soaked fuse leading through his yard and a box of dynamite beneath his bedroom window were the means by which the brother of the late Sheriff Shellenbarger, murdered last June, found himself raking leaves at his home in Mount Vernon, Ohio. The police are searching for evidence connecting the dynamite with accomplices of Hildreth, now in jail for the murder of the Knox county sheriff. It is thought that the plan to protect the house of the late Sheriff Shellenbarger Sunday evening, but the torrents of rain which fell soaked the fuse and thus prevented the explosion. It is believed that it was the intention to destroy one of the leading witnesses in the murder trial in the death of Sheriff Shellenbarger. Sheriff James C. Shellenbarger was shot by Hildreth last June while trying to place Hildreth under arrest for a minor offense.

Bequests to Catholic Institutions.

Under her will the bulk of the estate of Mrs. Marie Elizabeth Brader of Philadelphia, who died on Oct. 28, is bequeathed to Roman Catholic charitable institutions, the Society of St. Joseph being given \$20,000 for maintaining and educating orphan children, and several other organizations being reimbursed with large sums.

Details of Russian Atrocities.

Details of the recent outbreak in Russia only add to its horrors. It is shown that only a few towns in the empire escaped during the reign of terror. In Novosibirsk 100 persons were burned to death in a theater, and the "Black Hundred" and the police in Moscow butchered parading school children.

Senator Smoot Overthrown.

Senator Reed Smoot's political fortunes are believed to have received a death blow in the Salt Lake City election, which resulted in victory for the Gentile (American) ticket. The Gentile victory is attributed solely to Smoot's activity in the campaign.

Probable Democratic Issues.

Government ownership of railways and telegraphs, municipal control of public utilities and a general opposition to corporation rule are expected to be the Democratic issues in 1908, as a result of the election.

Cuts a Child, Returns a Man.

George Woolston, who disappeared twenty years ago, when but 3 years old, suddenly reappeared at his father's home in Bellefonte, S. D., and found a legacy of \$10,000 from his grandmother awaiting him.

Plot to Slay Alfonso.

Three Spanish anarchists were arrested at Magdeburg on suspicion of being implicated in a plot to kill King Alfonso when he visited Magdeburg to review the regiment of which he is honorary colonel. The prisoners came from Paris.

Collision in New York State.

A passenger train on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad collided head-on with a locomotive drawing two freight cars near Liverpool, N. Y. Four men were killed and one was seriously hurt.

Missouri Buys New York Life.

Superintendent of Insurance Vandiver of Missouri has suspended the license of the New York Life Insurance Company to do business in the State, giving as his reason the large lobby fund maintained by the company to influence legislation.

Russian to Drop Julian Calendar.

That the old date of affairs in Russia is to be completely done away with is indicated by an announcement in St. Petersburg that the government will make a change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar.

Philippine Court Convicts Officer.

Advice from the Philippines says the court-martial proceedings against First Lieut. Sidney B. Burbank have been con-

cluded and that the papers, which have been forwarded to Washington, recommend his dismissal from the service. Lieut. Burbank was charged with unbecomingly toward Concepcion Vasquez, a Philippine woman declared by the Philippine courts to be his legal wife.

SISTERS PERISH FROM FIRE.

Girls Suffocated in Room at Lowell, Ind.

Locked in a room of a burning building, two sisters were asphyxiated by gas and smoke at Lowell, Ind. Their screams attracted attention to their predicament. When two men fought their way up the blazing stairway and burst open the door of the room in which they were imprisoned, the young women were found lifeless on the floor. They were carried out by heroic efforts and doctors worked for hours in an attempt to resuscitate them. They died without regaining consciousness. The dead were: Mabel Simpson, 20 years old, night operator of the Northwestern Indiana Telephone Company; Abbie Simpson, her sister, 22 years old. The building in which the fire started was two stories high, of brick. The front of it was used as the telephone office. The rear of the upper floor was occupied by Mrs. John Smith, a widow. The lower floor was occupied by Hunt's drug store. Miss Abbie Simpson had come to visit her sister at the telephone office. The two girls, alone in the office at night, locked the door to protect themselves from possible intruders. The building was destroyed. The fire is thought to have originated in Mrs. Smith's flat and to have been caused by mice gnawing at a piece of matches. Mrs. Smith was away from home.

SEWING MACHINE COMBINE.

Absorption of Wheeler & Wilson by Singer Machine Company.

By the absorption of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company, the Singer Machine Company has removed its principal competitor from the field. The effect will be to form a trust of large proportions. The fear of an advance in prices is not based on any statement that can be secured from the general offices of the company. All the Wheeler & Wilson plants and several hundred agencies in various parts of the United States are acquired by the Singer company. It is said the deal involved several million dollars. "The transaction is a merger for the purpose of disposing of the manufactured product of the Wheeler & Wilson Company," was the way Marshall M. Tatro, general agent of the Singer company, explained it. "It is the intention to keep the plants separate. The Wheeler & Wilson machines will continue on the market." The principal plants of the Singer company are at Elizabeth, N. J., and South Plainfield, and each of them covers around forty acres. There are other plants at St. John, Canada; Cairo, Ill., and several in England. The output amounts to several million machines a year.

TREASURY HAD MONEY TO BURN.

It Was Counterfeit, However, and Announced to Sum of \$304,000.

Counterfeit bank notes in the sum of \$255,000, "green" coins to the amount of \$49,000 and \$500,000 worth of dies, plates, rolls, type, banks, stamps, collars, billings, machinery and other machinery and appliances for making counterfeit money were destroyed in Washington Thursday by order of the Treasury Department. The notes were burned in the special furnaces for that purpose at the Treasury Department and the coin and appliances were destroyed at a local foundry. According to the secret service division officer who was in charge of the destruction, the \$49,000 of "green" coin represents the largest amount of counterfeit coin ever destroyed by the government at one time.

MAY HAVE MURDERED NINE.

Dr. O. C. Haugh, in Jail at Dayton, O., Said to Have Used Hyocine.

Dr. Walter Kline, coroner of Montgomery county, Ohio, declares that he believes Dr. Oliver C. Haugh the murderer of at least nine people. Haugh is in jail charged with the murder of his father, mother and brother. The bodies were found in the ruins of his house, which was destroyed by fire. The coroner says Dr. Haugh used hyocine to kill his relatives and then set fire to the house. The coroner is now investigating the mysterious murder of a girl two years ago. He believes Haugh killed her with hyocine. Dr. Haugh is apparently indifferent to the charge, and only intent on getting his allowance of fifteen grains of morphine each day.

Typhoon Ravages Guam.

A severe typhoon, accompanied by a deluge of rain, took place in Guam. The damage done to property is considerable, but its extent is unknown. The towns of Agaña and Piti were inundated. No lives were lost.

Pennsylvania Republicans Beaten.

The Republican machine in Pennsylvania was crushed under an avalanche of votes Tuesday. Weaver party sweeping Philadelphia by 50,000 to 40,000 majority and fusionists electing Berry treasurer by a large vote.

Twelve Killed in Railway Crash.

Twelve persons were killed and sixteen badly injured as the result of a collision between a Delaware Lackawanna and Western passenger train and a freight train near Scranton, Pa.

Falling Floors Kill Two.

Four fireproof floors of a new six-story building being constructed by Haydon Bros. at Sixteenth and Douglas streets, Omaha, collapsed, killing Albert Lumpkin and James McNamara.

Favor Waterway to Chicago.

Congressman H. T. Rainey has given out a statement that the congressional committee on a waterway from Chicago to St. Louis will recommend the project. The cost is estimated at \$30,000,000.

Founder of Y. M. C. A. Dies.

Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association and president of its London headquarters for twenty years, is dead. He was born in 1821.

Prominent Nebraska Killed.

Orasmus W. Eaton, one of the oldest business men of Lincoln, Neb., and a member of the board of city Aldermen, was run over by a switch engine in the Burlington yards and killed.

City Ownership Wins in Buffalo.

The referendum in favor of having the people vote on the proposition of having a municipal electric light plant was carried by 5,741 in Buffalo.

Illinois Assessment Increases.

Assessment valuation of property in Illinois is placed at \$1,988,225,745, an increase over 1904 of \$14,737,905.

Crushed by Locomotive.

Louis Fitzgerald, son of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, was killed by a train at the station in Great Neck, L. I.

"ALAS! OUR TOWN BROTHER."



—Chicago Record-Herald.

BARBARITIES BY MOBS.

Revolting Cruelties Perpetrated During Slaughter of Odessa Jews.

The casualties in Odessa during Saturday's disturbances exceed 140, and those of the preceding three days, which have been verified, number 5,000. The plundering continued early Sunday morning in the outlying districts, but the city was relatively calm. The latest accounts of the devastation in the Jewish quarter add horror to the situation. Besides numerous mills, all the bakeries, shops and nearly 600 homes have been destroyed. The Jews killed in every circumstance were treated with revolting barbarity. Heads were battered with hammers, nails were driven into the bodies, eyes were gouged out and ears severed, and in some cases petroleum was poured over the sick found lying in cellars and they were burned.

It is alleged that the police and soldiers everywhere marched at the head of mobs, inciting them to destroy the Jews by crying, "The Jews have killed our emperor," and similar expressions. While the mobs were engaged in the slaughter the soldiers busied themselves stealing money and jewels.

The police prevented any one from arresting the looters and hindered also the Red Cross workers from aiding the wounded, actually firing upon those engaged in the work. A band of students removed much of the stolen property to the university, while they also took twelve bodies of anti-Jewish demonstrators, whose relatives to-day besieged the university, claiming the corpses and demanding the release of those demonstrators who were confined in the university. They threatened otherwise to burn the university and kill the professors.

Disorder in southern Russia subsided Saturday and Finland became the center of interest with the announcement from St. Petersburg that her

SELF GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA.



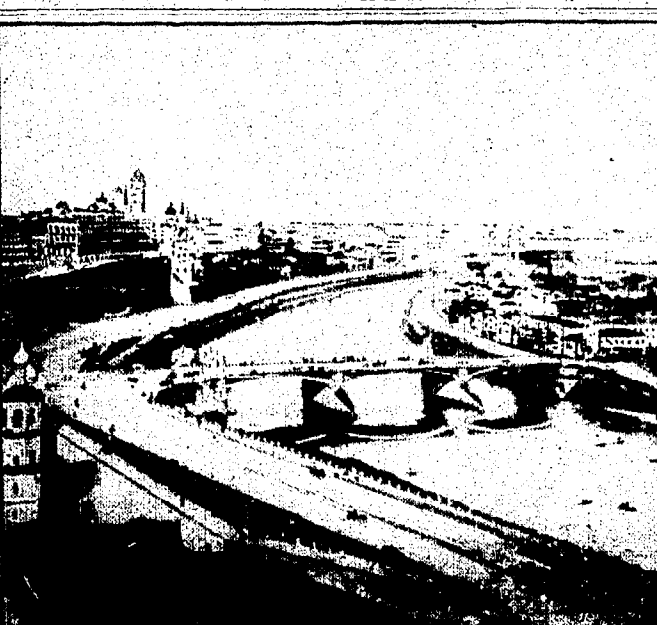
THOUSANDS SLAIN IN ODESSA.

Horror Stopped by Martial Law and Disarming 5,000 Russians.

After forty-eight hours of almost indescribable anarchy and bloodshed the troops in Odessa late Thursday evening succeeded in clearing the streets of the mobs and a semblance of order was restored.

Within three hours of the declaration of martial law which came to the unspeakable relief of peaceable citizens no fewer than 5,000 militiamen had been disbanded by the students and the military. How some 50,000 artisan rowdies became possessed of revolvers and an abundance of cartridges is a question requiring solution.

A rigorous curfew law has been proclaimed and is welcomed as a deliverance from the horrors of the last few days. Any one in the streets after midnight is liable to arrest; any one appearing at open windows or on balconies risks being shot without warning. It is believed that 5,000 persons were



PANORAMIC VIEW OF MOSCOW.

fight for autonomous constitutional government had begun won. An edict granting the demands of the constitution was signed by the Emperor Saturday night. Meanwhile conditions in the grand duchy are serious, the general strike continuing and disaffection in the army spreading, and it is probable that but for the prompt granting of concessions in St. Petersburg and the hurrying of 10,000 troops to Helsingfors Friday the Finns would have been near their goal of independence.

A report via Berlin says 800 peasants were burned to death in the Russian village of Jelozovograd, province of the Don, through the firing by Cosacks of a shed in which they were holding a political meeting. Peasants to the number of 1,000 had gathered in the shed to discuss the situation in Russia. The prefect was unable to suppress the meeting and gave his approval to the firing of the building. The whole structure was ablaze in a moment after the torches were applied, and the peasants, in a wild panic, tried to get out. About 200 escaped, while the others were burned while trying to fight their way through the single narrow exit.

The czar's amnesty proclamation grants free pardon to political prisoners of various categories, which are enumerated: to strikers and violators of contracts. All political offenses committed up to Oct. 30 are included. Persons convicted over ten years ago are to be released and sent to the Siberian colonies. Those now in the colonies may return after four years if they wish, but for three years cannot live in St. Petersburg or Moscow.



FATHER OOPON AND ASSOCIATES.

red flags and accompanied by a trained choir of 300 voices singing the "Marseillaise," marched to the Dorgozlova cemetery, ten miles from the city, with the body. The demonstration lasted until far into the night.

The indemnity savings and loan company of Cleveland, Ohio, which recently passed into the hands of a receiver, was reported in court as owing \$305,328 to its 3,000 depositors. Of this \$208,720 is due at once, and the company has only \$148,215 on hand to meet the claims.

KRONSTADT ON FIRE.

GREAT RUSSIAN NAVAL PORT REPORTED IN FLAMES.

Anticipating sailors and sailors join in revolt, looted the city and compelled inhabitants to flee—Flames After Massacre.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the sailors of the Russian squadron at Kronstadt mutinied Wednesday night, overpowered their officers, landed and attacked shops, public buildings and spirit stores. Troops were called out and fighting ensued, in which machine guns were used and many persons were killed or wounded. In addition a number of houses were set on fire. The fighting lasted all night. The British embassy in St. Petersburg requested General Trepoff to protect British subjects at Kronstadt.

Authentic accounts received at Odessa from various points in Bessarabia show that the anti-Jewish outbreaks there followed the same lines as at Odessa, varying only in the number of victims. At Kishinev the disturbances were preceded by inflammatory speeches, gendarmes and city officials near the Governor's house asserting that the Jews had attempted to take the life of the local bishop and intended to loot the treasury. The mob was thus incited to the bloody work.

Carrying ikons and portraits of the Emperor, the mob proceeded to Alexandrovskaya, Pushkinskaya and Gostinskaya streets, devastating and pillaging unhindered. Attempts at self-defense were prevented by the troops. Ninety per cent of the killed and wounded were victims of bayonets and rifle bullets.

DANGEROUS SPORTS AT FAIRS.

Statistics Show Long List of Accidents.

County fair accident statistics gathered by the Chicago Tribune for the season just closed point to the driving of trotting horses by amateurs as the most common cause of injuries. The most dangerous injuries are received by aerial performers. For children attending fairs the danger is in riding on merry-go-rounds and in standing close to the running track.

Taking the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, the Tribune asked 450 county seats for information as to accidents to performers and spectators at county fairs and street carnivals. Fifty-five counties reported a total of twenty persons injured, the remaining 395 counties reporting no accidents. Of the injured forty-five were performers, professionals or amateurs, and twenty-five were spectators. The injuries range from broken ribs and legs to bruises. Of the forty-five performers injured, twenty-six were hurt by the collision of sulks in driving races and being thrown from running horses.

The most serious accident to a driver took place at Atlanta, Ill., where Edward Stubbfield, president of the Logan County Fair Association, was thrown from his seat in a collision with a sulky, and for a time was near death. "The slide for life," a feat in which the performer slides down a wire from the top of the count house dome or other high structure, laid up three men, and "leaping the gap" and "loping the loop" claimed five victims.

Five of six aeronauts injured have faulty parachutes or bad luck in landing to blame for their injuries, ranging from a crushed shoulder to a sprained ankle. One woman dressed in red lights landed near a bull, and another fell into a tree top.

The crash of vehicles at the gates to fair inclosures and the frightening of farmers' horses by the noise and unusual sights at the grounds were responsible for the overturning of buggies and wagons and the resulting injury of six persons.

The following table tells the nature of the work in which performers were engaged when injured:

Injured.	Number.
Drivers and riders in horse races.	20
Aeronauts, in making parachute descents.	5
By race horses breaking through fences.	6
By race horses breaking through fences.	6
By race horses breaking through fences.	6
By race horses breaking through fences.	6
By race horses breaking through fences.	6
By race horses breaking through fences.	6
By race horses breaking through fences.	6
By race horses breaking through fences.	6

In driving accidents while entering and leaving grounds.

Injured.	Number.
By race horses breaking through fences.	6
By race horses breaking through fences.	6
By race horses breaking through fences.	6
By race horses breaking through fences.	6
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COMPLETE PLURALITIES IN LEADING CITIES AND STATES.

States.	Pluralities.
Pennsylvania—Berry, D.	100,000
Ohio—Pattison, D.	55,000
Massachusetts—Guild, R.	23,116
Rhode Island—Utter, R.	4,342
Nebraska—Lettin, R.	18,000
Cities.	
Philadelphia—Reform	43,337
Indianapolis—Reform	1,000
Salt Lake—Thompson, Am.	1,500
Louisville—Barr, D.	2,600
San Francisco—Schultz, Lab.	11,504
Jersey City—Fagan, R.	3,200
Providence—Dyer, R.	1,400
Newport, R. I.—Cottrell, R.	50

Telegraphic Brevities.

Mrs. Joy, wife of ex-Congressman Joy of St. Louis, plans a \$1,000,000 university for the study of occult science and the problems of the soul.

A new trial was asked in the case of ex-Senate Senator Edmunds of California, convicted of bribery, because liquor had been perjured to the jurors.

Dr. Adolfo Rossi, royal commissioner of immigration of Italy, has begun an inquiry in New York into the padrone system and later will visit Chicago and other cities.

W. R. Russ, who carried to a Los Angeles hospital a woman hurt by street cars, was threatened by a mob, who thought his auto run over her.

Edhem Pasha, who died recently in Constantinople, was not Gen. Ibrahim Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander general of 1897.

The Rev. F. F. Johnson was consecrated at Newtown, Conn., as assistant to Dr. W. H. Miller, Episcopal missionary bishop of South Dakota.

Otto Chenevorth, who is alleged to have \$40,000 worth of horses near Mead, N. D., in 1901, and afterward escaped from jail, has been captured in Wyoming.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

The evidences that business is yet expanding are seen in heavy bank exchanges, a larger movement of commodities and added demands for future output in leading manufactures. Railroad and construction requirements multiply and those now being projected cannot be completed earlier than the second half of next year. In iron, steel and rolling stock the demand has run so far ahead that the question of cost has become secondary.

Urgency being the prime condition, it is not surprising that furnace product is dearer this week and finished steel, lumber and other material becoming firmer. Building work is steadily augmented by new plans announced, and a significant feature is the good demand for suitable business locations.

Weather conditions were conducive to further activity in the distributive branches and dealings awaited to a large aggregate. The principal retail lines had a better absorption of warm apparel, foodstuffs and household utensils. Wholesale operations were stimulated by increasing numbers of visiting buyers and bookings made a satisfactory gain, supplementary supplies and holiday goods being in best request. Shipping rooms exhibit renewed pressure in forwarding to interior points. Advances as to country trade show merchandise stocks continuing under rapid depletion and the outlook most encouraging.

Commodities go into



Scrub sheep yield "sheep" mutton. Now Zealand exports more sheep than Australia.

Top dress lawns with fine compost or scrapings of barnyard. The straw around the rose bushes.

It is claimed that the original sheep was black. There was probably one "white" sheep in every flock.

A Wisconsin farmer turned his wormy sheep into a tobacco field and let them "trim" the suckers. That ended the worms.

If you have a roothouse or damp barn cellar, you can set the celery upright on the floor, so that the roots will keep moist and the tops dry.

They say there is not a great deal of difference between the stomach of the hog and that of man. At any rate, charcoal is found to be useful in assisting the work of both.

Green corn, stalk and all, is a good starter for the fattening hogs, but it must not be their entire ration. A little dry feed, as old corn or barley, is indispensable in keeping up their strength and regulating their bowels.

Don't leave any old grass or other mulch around the bases of trees for field mice to nest in. They will eat the bark from the tree close to the ground if it is a hard winter. After the first hard freeze, raise a little mound of earth around the stem for protection against mice.

North of Virginia, celery for winter use should be stored before December. Dig up the plants, roots and all, and stand them close together in a narrow trench, the tops level with the ground. Cover them with boards and a little earth. As the weather gets colder, put on more earth and some manure.

An Indiana hen stole her nest in an abandoned wheat stack, and every fowl that strolled by the nest laid an egg in it. When the old hen marched proudly up to the farmhouse with her family, she was followed by two juvenile turkeys, five chicks, an infant guinea and two ducklings, and seemed reasonably proud of the variety she had achieved.

In some sections it is the custom to wrap tender vines and shrubs in straw. There is no decided objection to this if the top is left open so that a circulation of air will pass over the shrub, and if one is sure no mice will get in near the bottom to gnaw the tender shoots. The plan of laying over the partially tender vine and covering it with soil is also adopted in some sections, but a vine so tender as to require this treatment ought not to be planted.

The Danish authority on tuberculosis, Prof. Bang, lately expressed the opinion to a company of visiting English farmers that the tuberculin test, while not infallible, was trustworthy in over ninety per cent of the cases tested. The main point in his system of preventing the spread of the disease was complete separation of all infected animals, as shown by the test, and the separation of the calves in a day or two from infected cows and feeding these calves on pasteurized milk. In this way the disease could be weeded out in the second generation. He insisted that there was no need of destroying the meat of tuberculous animals, as there was no risk after cooking.

Enslage Good for Feeding. Prof. Whitcomb says: The healthfulness of sludge for sheep is a matter regarding which opinions differ, so a test was undertaken at the Oregon station with a flock of twenty-five breeding ewes and a ram. They were fed with all the steamed vetch and clover silage they would eat, with about 5 pounds of oats per head per day in addition. During the forty-eight days of the test the sheep gained 122 pounds, consuming 0.58 pounds of silage and .48 pound of oats per pound of gain. With the exception of one animal, the flock was apparently in the best of health at the close of the experiment.

Give Sheep Plenty of Water. In dry times do not fail to give the sheep plenty of water, writes Ida M. Shepherd. She says: Perhaps there is no domestic animal known, unless it may be the camel, that will go so long without water as sheep, and when they do drink it is sparingly. But this is no reason why one should neglect sheep, especially if running on dry pasture or fed dry feeds. And to let cattle into stock pasture with insufficient water at hand is simply ruinous to their health if not decidedly dangerous. What is commonly known as the "mad itch" is caused by nothing more than dry feed; corn blades and stalks eaten without sufficient water to soften and break them up, being the most common means of bringing it about. Cattle consume great quantities of water if allowed free access to it, and cows in full milk, or really at any time while giving milk, require nearly twice the amount of water that other cattle require. So don't forget to provide plenty of water as the times of dry feeding are the times when cattle will suddenly go wild and die with the mad itch.

Time Necessary for Alfalfa. It is safe to say that alfalfa cannot be grown successfully unless the soil is well lined. There are many fields to-day that are yellow and sickly solely for the want of lime, and this is the only bar to success where a par-

tical growth has been successful. There is the usual idea concerning alfalfa that obtains with almost all plants that can be easily grown, that is that (to use the slang of the day) "any old soil will do." Alfalfa is too valuable a crop to lose sight of, and it is worth all the time it will take to study its habits and for experimenting. To begin with, see that the soil is not sour, and be to certain of that use the litmus test, given in this department many times, and if needed, apply to the soil at the rate of one or more tons an acre, as necessary, and do it for at least two years before the ground is to be used for alfalfa. It will pay to spend this time in learning about the needs of the plant and preparing the soil for it.

Feeding Dry Cows. Each year adds to my belief that many cow troubles at time of parturition could be avoided if they were properly fed, says H. E. Cook in National Stockman. There seems to be a general satisfactory feeling that if the cow gives no milk, any feed will do. If there is any time of year when properly adjusted feed is necessary, it is during the six weeks when dry. This is about the right length of time for rest. I have heard dairymen say many times, "I feed grain just as soon as they begin making bag." What is the result? Why, the drain upon the system had already begun to be more than the feed could supply, and the owner tried to reverse the lever so quickly and catch up in two weeks what should have occupied six that a feverish condition is produced, and then any and all things hard to manage are likely to happen. If these cows had been fed without stopping, not as much, of course, but say two to four pounds of bran or mill feed or oats daily, there would have been muscle and nerve without fever or indigestion, and everything would have gone without friction.

Mulching the Orchard. The use of the grass or weed grown in the orchard for mulching the trees is along the line of the soil in the orchard idea, and its use for the benefit of the trees, and especially the young trees, is to be recommended during the summer, but decidedly not during the winter when there is snow on the ground, for it would be but a winter shelter for the mice, who would improve the opportunity to gnaw the tender bark of the trees. We make it our business to go over the young orchards in the late fall and hoe away from around each tree for a distance of three feet or more all of the vegetable growth of any nature. Just before the ground freezes, the soil about each tree is packed down hard, and after the first heavy fall of snow, at a season when it is assumed that winter has fairly set in, we pack this snow down fairly. In many years it freezes and forms a protection to the tree from vermin, yet does the tree no harm.

Feeding Corn Fodder. In the States where the corn crop is large much of it goes to needless waste, which with a little care might be made to add to the farm profits. The wasteful plan of throwing it in great stacks to the animals, leaving them to eat what they will and trample the rest under foot, cannot be profitable, no matter how large the corn crop one has at command. To get the most from the corn fodder, if it is not in the form of silage, it should be cut or shredded, preferably the latter. Of course, in some sections perhaps this may not be done with profit, but it may be cut even in the old-fashioned cutter and put for the labor. The time to feed the corn fodder to best advantage is early in the season, and simply because after midwinter it has lost much of its feeding value and the cows fall to do well on it and tire of the sameness. The other materials used for roughage can be saved until later in the winter and in the spring. The corn fodder may be made more appetizing by feeding a small ration of root crops, although the bulk of the roots should be saved for later feeding when the cows become more anxious for green food.

Destructiveness of Bugs. The potato bug, the premier destroyer of farm products in prairie days, holds the insignificant place of fifteenth on the Department of Agriculture list of destruction. Only \$8,000,000 of loss is charged up to the potato bug, against \$15,000,000 for the army worm, ignored by paragraphers and neglected by crop reporters. The boll weevil is admitted to cost the country \$20,000,000 a year and the Hessian fly \$40,000,000. These are portentous figures of destruction, but they lack the customary hall mark of the official agricultural list—they are not exact. Forty million dollars of loss to crops from the Hessian fly every year is less convincing than this would be: "\$39,876,543.21 is the total loss reported by the Department of Agriculture from the ravages of the Hessian fly." The San Jose scale is marked down so to speak, in damage doing to \$10,000,000, and the codling moth overtops this figure with a total loss of \$20,000,000. As was to be expected, the mild-mannered grasshopper does not escape the notice of the agriculturists. A loss of \$50,000,000 a year is charged to this foe of farmers. The clubm bug outbreaks even the grasshopper. Sixty million dollars a year is the loss caused by the clubm bug. The figures of the Washington experimental farmers foot up nearly \$200,000,000 a year loss from bugs and insects, not including beetles, crickets, flies and New Jersey mosquitoes. —New York Sun.

ELECTION RESULTS

McClellan and Jerome Win Bit-
ter Fight in New York.

HEARST TO CONTEST.

Wholesale Fraud Is Charged and
Courts May Have to Decide.

Big Victory for the Reformers in
Philadelphia—Republicans Also
Lose the State by a Large Ma-
jority—Roosevelt's Plurality of
\$54,000 Is Overturned by Fash-
ionable—Democratic Landslide in
Ohio.

In New York McClellan was re-elected Mayor by a plurality of 3,000 over Hearst. Jerome defeated Osborne for District Attorney by about 1,377.

The Good Government ticket was elected in Philadelphia by 50,000. The great reform wave carries in Democratic State Treasurer.

John M. Pattison, Democrat, will be the next Governor of Ohio, and his party associates on the State ticket have also been elected. The Democrats carried Cincinnati, and Tom Johnson was re-elected Mayor of Cleveland.

The entire Republican ticket was elected in Massachusetts, Guild by 33,000 and Draper by 2,000.

Gov. Uter, Republican, was re-elected in Rhode Island by a slightly increased plurality over Dr. Garvin.

Virginia is Democratic by a reduced majority.

In New Jersey the Republicans were successful in the main.

Bookwalter, Republican, was elected Mayor of Indianapolis.

Louisville went Democratic.

Schmitz, the Union Labor Mayor of San Francisco, was re-elected.

Bridgeport and Ansonia, in Connecticut, defeated their Democratic administrations.

The disfranchising amendment in Maryland was defeated.

The States are gradually abolishing the "off-year" elections, regarding them as so much waste of energy and money. As a rule the people are apathetic in such elections and the vote is small. This year, however, was a striking exception. The State and local campaigns just ended aroused the keenest interest, chiefly on account of the prominence of the issue of good government versus corrupt boss rule.

It is a remarkable fact that directly or indirectly every local election turned on the question of graft, while the State elections involved issues that afforded unusual scope to the exercise of independence.

Governors were elected in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, Virginia and Georgia. Some States elected new Legislatures. Maryland voted on the German constitutional amendment designed to disfranchise colored men, but which was so drawn as to threaten tens of thousands of white citizens.

The notable county and municipal contests were those of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland and San Francisco.

Interest was almost wholly centered in the struggles made in the municipalities. There party lines were not closely drawn, but graft, bossism, municipal ownership and other kindred issues which have absolutely no relationship to national party platforms were put to the test.

The principal fight, which attracted more attention throughout the country than any similar contest in this generation and which almost approached a presidential election in interest, was that of Jerome in New York, with the Hearst effort to get into the majority upon a semi-Socialist platform scarcely second.

In Massachusetts the leading issue has been tariff revision, though "corporate influence" in legislation has been a prominent charge bandied by the candidates.

In Rhode Island constitutional reform and popular versus corporate rule were the issues. The Democratic candidate for Governor was Dr. Garvin, former Governor, and the Republican nominee was Governor Uter, who favored conservative organic changes.

In Ohio Governor Herlick was opposed by John M. Pattison, and each appealed to the independent voter. Boss Cox of Cincinnati has been an issue in the campaign, but Taft and other influential Republicans advised scratching.

That the Republicans would poll a much smaller vote than usual in Ohio had been known for several weeks, but the extent of the decrease is a surprise that will keep the politicians busy explaining for some time to come. Last year Ohio gave Roosevelt a plurality of 255,000. Its plurality for McKinley in 1900 was about 70,000 and for Herlick two years ago 114,000.

This year the stronghold of Republicanism was first placed in the doubtful column on the strength of early returns. The Democrats, however, won Pattison's election by a good plurality. Tom Johnson has been re-elected in Cleveland, and in Cincinnati, the home of Boss Cox, a Democratic mayor is elected.

In Georgia and Virginia corporation control has been made the issue, but the reciprocal charges have been vague and general. In Maryland many Democrats opposed Gorman.

In Philadelphia the City party, re-enforced by the Democratic organization, fought the Durham ring and government for and by looters. In Cleveland Mayor Johnson ran for another term, and his opponent, Boyd, made charges of spoil and graft. In San Francisco there was fusion against Mayor Schmitz, the labor candidate.

Early reports indicate that the voters displayed remarkable independence and that old-fashioned labels and pleas fell on deaf ears.

The Results. The local fight in Philadelphia was over county officers.

—sheriff, coroner and two county commissioners. The candidates of the new City party also appeared on the tickets of the Democratic, Independent, Lincoln and Prohibition parties. The victory over the regular Republican (machine) ticket was complete, the majorities being about 60,000 for each of the candidates. Many arrests were made for attempted fraud at the polls, and in several instances bloodshed resulted from clashes between the reform and gang forces.

New York—George H. McClellan has been re-elected Mayor of New York by about 3,000 plurality. While McClellan swept the city, James W. Osborne was defeated by Jerome for District Attorney.

Mayor McClellan carried the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx by 10,000, and Richmond by 3,000. Hearst carried

G. H. McClellan, Brooklyn by 15,500 and Queens by 500, making McClellan's net plurality 3,000. William R. Hearst asserts he was elected and counted out, and that 30,000 fraudulent votes were cast for the Tammany candidate. Tammany will control the City Board of Estimate, but the opposition has elected three of the borough presidents and will have three votes on the board. Jerome's plurality is between 3,000 and 4,000.

Chicago—Nine Republican candidates for Drainage Trustee and six aspirants for the bench were swept in by comfortable pluralities, and, despite close contests in three instances, the Republican sanitary-judicial ticket was elected from top to bottom. The vote was light but decisive. Fewer than 50 per cent of the total registered voters appeared at the polls.

Pennsylvania—Popular uprising as a result of the recent bank-graft exposures placed the powerful Republican State organization, headed by Senator Penrose, on the defensive. The Republican leaders pulled on the vote of Philadelphia to tell their ticket through, but this failed them when it was needed most. The Republicans elected a justice of the Supreme Court and three justices of the Superior Court, the Democrats electing their lone candidate for Superior Court judge, nominated under the minority representation regulation. Both State tickets were endorsed miscellaneous by minor parties.

Ohio—John M. Pattison, Democrat, will be the next Governor of Ohio. His party associates on the State ticket have all been elected. Precinct returns and county plurality figures received up to noon Wednesday showed this result, although the exact figures were not known. Cincinnati overthrew the Cox machine by electing Dempsey, Democrat, Mayor over Gordon, Republican, the figures being 40,573 for Dempsey and 34,372 for Gordon.

Maryland—The Republicans elected their candidate for Comptroller, Henry M. McCulloch, over Gordon T. Atkinson, Democrat, while the Democrats elected Chief Judge Harlan.

Massachusetts—The entire Republican State ticket was elected by pluralities averaging 30,000, with the exception of Lieutenant Governor, the plurality of Eben S. Draper, Republican, over Henry M. Whitney, Democrat, for second place being only 3,042. The Republican disaffection centered on Draper, and the radical tariff revisionists supported Whitney.

In Other States and Cities.

Toledo—The city Independent ticket, headed by Brand Whitlock, was elected by 2,000.

Cincinnati—Tom L. Johnson again was elected Mayor over W. H. Boyd, Republican.

Virginia—Claude A. Swanson was elected Governor by a plurality of 20,000 over Judge L. L. Lewis, Republican.

Nebraska—The Republicans elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court and two State university regents.

Indianapolis—Mayor Bookwalter, Republican, was elected by 3,000. Both sides in the campaign promised enforcement of the saloon laws.

San Francisco—Eugene E. Schmitz, Union Labor, was re-elected Mayor over John S. Taylor, the candidate of the Republican-Democratic fusion forces, by a majority of 11,800.

Salt Lake City—Erna Thompson, candidate of the American or Anti-Mormon party, was elected Mayor, defeating Mayor Richard P. Morris, a liberal Mormon, who sought re-election.

Louisville—Paul C. Barth, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, received a plurality of 5,000 over the fusion ticket headed by John P. O'Neale. The fusionists made their campaign against a "wide-open" town.

Kentucky—The Democrats carried the State by a majority of not less than 15,000. It was not possible on early returns to tell whether the Paynter or Blackburn forces had carried the Legislature.

Rhode Island—George H. Uter, Republican, was re-elected Governor over former Gov. Garvin by 3,000 plurality and the entire Republican State ticket was successful. The Legislature will be Republican in both houses. Clarence A. Aldrich, Democrat, a brother of Senator Aldrich, was defeated for Mayor of Providence by former Gov. Elisha Dyer.

McClellan and Jerome.

Sketches of the Mayor and District Attorneys of New York.

Mayor McClellan and District Attorney Jerome are probably the most talked of public men to-day as a result of the election in New York. George B. McClellan is a son of Gen. George B. McClellan of Civil War fame and is 40 years old. He is a graduate of Princeton and a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the New York bar in 1892. For two years he was president of the Board of Aldermen of New York City until his election to Congress in 1894. He served as a representative until 1903 when he was elected Mayor of New York on the Tammany ticket. In politics he has always been a Democrat. William Travers Jerome is 40 years of age and a native of New York City. He was educated at Amherst college and the Columbia law school and was admitted to the bar in 1884. From 1885 to 1902 he was justice of the court of special sessions, and since Jan. 1, 1902, has been District Attorney for the county of New York. He is a Democrat in politics.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Four Children Killed by Gas Explosion—Timber Cranes Driven from Work by Wolves—Electric Shock Turns Man's Brain.

A gas explosion in the basement of the Miners' National Bank in Ishpeming completely wrecked the building, killing four children, seriously injuring seven adults and more or less seriously injuring a dozen others. The four children killed and some of the injured were returning from early mass at St. John's church and were passing by the bank when the explosion came. Offices on the upper floors of the building were entirely demolished by the explosion. The accident was caused by a leak in the basement gas pipe. The gas overcame a telephone operator two hours before the fatal happening.

To Adjust Old Indian Claims. Charles McNicholas, a representative of the Interior Department, is gathering data preparatory to the adjustment of Indian claims for balances due on appropriations made between the years 1843 and 1870. The money paid out will amount to about \$15,000 and it will be shared by 500 families in Baraga and Gogebic counties, and Sault Ste. Marie. The gathering of proofs necessary for the allotment is a difficult task as the Indians are of different tribes and have not been under government control since 1871, and it is necessary to trace the family of each claimant back to that time to establish his right to share in the payment.

Shock Dethrones Reason. Anthony Moore, aged 35 years, after being put into jail in Grand Rapids in a seemingly decent condition, was later moved to the local Lake sanatorium, where he died under circumstances so peculiar that Coroner Levy will hold a post-mortem examination. Moore was a stonecutter and was sane until after taking an electrical shock for rheumatism at a penny slot machine exhibit. The attendants gave him a chair and took off his shoes. He took one or two slight shocks. The next his friends heard of him he had been lodged in the county jail as demented.

Fight Wolves with Fire. Protected by fires which kept them both busy in replenishing, Steve Lowmyer and Robert Sullivan, timber cruisers, looking for lands in Iron county, held at bay nearly two scores of wolves which for three nights tried desperately to get at them. Armed only with hatchets and worn out by their vigil, the men returned to civilization, leaving their work unfinished. The wolves, emboldened by hunger, would retreat at daybreak, only to reappear as the men pitched camp at the conclusion of their day's cruise through the woods.

Smokes While Waiting for Death. Calmly smoking a pipe, with blood gushing from a wound on his throat, William Monroe of Kalamazoo was found by his wife, sitting in his easy chair waiting for death. Monroe cut his throat with a razor and partially severed the windpipe, but missed the jugular vein. He said that as he was 68 years of age and believed he had outlived his usefulness, he wanted to die. The wound was sewed up and his wife demanded that he be locked up for fear he would attempt suicide again during the night.

Will Stop Graft in College. An organization to superintend class elections and investigate graft on the part of students at the head of college publications or social functions was formed at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. All departments of the college elected members to the body, which is to be called the senior council.

Burglars Get \$300. Burglars entered the Ludington post-office the other night and stole \$300 with dynamite and got away with \$500 in stamps and \$250 in currency. They overlooked \$250 in cash. Three strangers are suspected. They stole tools from Maloney's blacksmith shop.

Miner State Matters. A crematory has been organized in Wayne and over 100 cows have already been contracted for.

The Robert Beutel Co., wholesale fish dealers of Bay City, is about to establish a large branch house at Toledo.

Gen. Bixbee, a former traveling man, has been appointed clerk of Lansing municipal court to succeed Richard Raudabaugh.

O. H. P. Griggs, a prominent citizen of Rochester, died suddenly Monday morning. Although 55 years old, he was remarkably active.

While hunting partridge and other game north of Port Huron, B. B. Wellington lost two fingers off his right hand by the premature firing off of the gun.

A large double barn belonging to Ed. Graham, six miles southwest of Shelby, filled with grain and straw, burned to the ground. Loss \$3,000. Insurance \$1,200.

Prof. Charles Barber, teacher of history in the Lansing high school, has resigned to accept the agency of the Reo Automobile Co. in the City of Mexico.

The schooner West Side, loaded with 500,000 feet of lumber, caught fire while lying at the Olds dock at Chelsoygan. About one-third of the cargo is damaged. The boat is on the bottom in shallow water, with the cabin and stern burned to the water's edge. The cause of the fire is unknown.

George Yenger, a resident of Ypsilanti 18 years, died at 6 p. m. of the 18th inst. Mr. Yenger had lived in the house in which he died for over fifty-seven years.

The Sobeing Lumber and Manufacturing Co. will enlarge the large planing mill built in place of the one burned last February, on account of a tremendous increase in business.

A test well 3,000 feet deep will be sunk in Chippewa county a few miles south of the Soo as soon as the machinery arrives, the belief being that oil and gas will be found there in quantities.

Charles Wood, who was convicted of perjury in swearing falsely to an affidavit to secure a license to marry 17-year-old Florence Newcombe, was sentenced by Judge Wisner of Flint to the reformatory at Ionia for six months to five years.

The safe in the Michigan Central freight office at Niles contains \$800 and a big charge of nitroglycerine. Burglars tried to blow the safe the other night, but the fuse burned only to within an inch of the cap. Before injecting the explosive the burglars knocked off the combination apparatus, and now no one can be found who will attempt to open the safe.

The Alpena Excelsior Co. recently shipped a quantity of excelsior to Gomez, Mexico.

Celery for the holiday trade froze at Kalamazoo, inflicting damage to the extent of \$10,000.

Grant Van Schoek died from injuries received while loading logs on a truck at Neuverton. A chain broke and a large log rolled over him.

Erik Sunstrum, aged 13, was accidentally shot by a companion while hunting near Mount Carmel. The gun was prematurely discharged, the bullet entering Sunstrum's hip.

Early the other morning at her home in Clayton, where she resided alone, Mrs. Marvin, a widow aged about 90 years, was burned to death. Her house was completely consumed.

The officials of the county jail in St. Joseph narrowly averted a wholesale jail delivery when they searched the cell of James Maxwell and found therein a loaded revolver and fourteen saws.

Peter St. Agapelo, an Italian fruit dealer, was found dead in a back room of his store with four bullet holes in his body. His brother Joseph and Tony Martins are under arrest.

Calvin Liner, who was sent to Ionia prison two and a half years ago for killing Solomon Stevens near Shafter, is out on parole. Liner was convicted on circumstantial evidence and was sentenced to five years.

The staircase, door and window frames and other woodwork, all finished in quarter-sawn oak, are being manufactured by Charles Grier of Charlotte for a Presbyterian church in Salt Lake City which is to cost \$300,000.

There is a big demand for laboring men in Kalamazoo just now. They were never so scarce in the history of the city. Signs are up at many factories and twenty-five firms are advertising in the local papers for help, but are unable to get any responses.

Eighty tons of sugar beets, stored on the Menominee docks were washed away and lost in the lake by the recent storm. Part of the beets have been recovered, but the work of fishing them out of the water is so onerous that it is likely any effort will be made to save the rest.

Arthur Menout had a miraculous escape from being crushed to death by a 300-pound rock which fell from the elevator at the Menominee lime kilns. Menout was working in a woodshed directly underneath the elevator, when the rock fell crashing through the roof of the shed, hurling Menout to the ground, breaking one leg, crushing one foot, and otherwise severely injuring him. The big rock went into the ground several feet.

Jacoby Doumle, who died in Ishpeming at an advanced age, possessed a wonderful memory, and could give the day and date of important events that occurred in Ishpeming fifty years ago. He came from Montreal, his native place, May 30, 1852, making the trip in twenty-six days. He was one of the first men to drive a spike on the plan of railroad over which the first one was transported from the mines to Marquette.

Henry H. Showers was found dead in a cheap rooming house in Kalamazoo. A towel had been placed about his face and head and saturated with chloroform. He had been dead many hours when found and the coroner concluded he committed suicide. Papers found indicated that he was a brother of W. J. Showers, editor of the Lake County Recorder of Oshkosh, Wis., and that his mother lived at Cottage Grove, Wis. No reason is known for his act.

A few weeks ago a baby girl was left in a basket on the front step of the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gillet of Albion. The child was taken in by the Gillets, who instituted a search for the parents. None being found, the child was adopted. The clothes and various luxuries were bestowed upon it, but now the baby is turning black and the horrified family has decided that it cannot keep a negro child—for such it has turned out to be—and the baby will be sent to the State school at Calhoun.

An epidemic of shooting accidents seems to have struck Alpena. Several days ago Frank Buchanan received a terrible wound in the head from a shotgun in the hands of Earl Hupatrick.

The same day Edward Cronin was struck in the head by a glancing ball and seriously wounded. Later Glenn Macklin was shot dead by his brother Charles and the same day Maitland Wilson, aged 17, was laid low with a bullet in his hip coming from a rifle in the hands of Avill Toles. The shooting was accidental. Wilson will recover.

Henry Adams of Greenland, a former employee of the Alpena mine, has been arrested on the charge of sending threatening letters to Stephen A. Prince, a clerk at that mine. Prince has received a number of letters, which allege that unless he withdraws the "black list" he will be roughly handled. The trouble is the outcome of the strike at the mine. Those who walked out have not been rehired and they allege that the mine has had them "blacklisted" and it is evident by the letters that they are of the opinion that Mr. Prince is responsible.

Miss Anna Weirs, 14 years old, was taken from Kalamazoo college pond in an unconscious condition. She had evidently been in the pond some time when she began screaming and attracted the attention of three men on the Michigan Central track close by. A mystery surrounds the affair. The girl left home according to the statement of her mother and herself, at 7 p. m., intending to spend the evening with a neighbor. She declares her mind became a blank before she was many steps from her home and she knew nothing until she found herself in the pond and began screaming. Then she lost consciousness again and did not recover until after she had been taken home.

Congressman H. O. Young has settled the Manistiquette postoffice fight by deciding to recommend Mayor William F. Crane for the place. Mr. Crane's rivals were Walter L. Orr and Postmaster Charles B. Morseman.

The contract for the construction of the Grand Rapids and Ionia, Grand Rapids and Helling and Greenville, Ionia and Owosso, and Owosso and Pontiac electric railways has been signed. The work of grading has been started, with S. W. S. as headgraders. Grading will continue all winter, working east, west and north.

Mrs. Lloyd McWilliams, Jr., during a fit of temporary insanity, arose about 2 o'clock in the morning, wrapped a blanket around her, took her 1-week-old infant in her arms and made her way to the front of the house, where she was half-dressed. Luckily she caught a ride a part of the way.

John S. Burton, 50 years old, a traveling salesman, who lived at 228 Grand boulevard, Detroit, was found dead in a room in the Sherman House in Chicago. A half-empty bottle containing carbolic acid lay beside the body. A coroner's jury decided that he committed suicide. No reason was found by the jury.

Sunday School

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 10.

Nehemiah's Prayer.—Nehemiah 1:1-11.

Golden Text.—The supplication of a righteous man availeth much in his working.—James 5:16.

Note the quite necessary change made in our Golden Text in the R. V. The text is to tell us what kind of prayer is effectual or availing. And we learn that the fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much "in his working." In other words, the prayer in some sense accomplishes itself—works out its own fulfillment. It is a great and little understood truth that prayer in some way gives effect to God's good purposes toward us.

Earnestness, and fervor in prayer, with confident expectation that it will prove effective, is one of the big lessons the Bible still teaches us, and most attention is given to this lesson of ours opportunity to instill into the mind of the scholar what sort of things are most to be prayed for, and the spiritual need of every soul to be earnestly solicitous in regard to these things.

Though we are to pray for ourselves, our prayers are by no means to stop there. We must learn to lay a vital interest in others, and especially in the coming of God's Kingdom. And if you will study the prayers of Christ you will see that they were not self-centered. His thought was continually of others and for others. Also you will note how fervent and how personal Paul was in praying for others.

Naturally we begin to learn to pray by praying for ourselves and for those dear to us. But we are sadly deficient in Christianity if the chief concern of our lives is our own selves, even our own spirituality. We need to enlarge our interests till they are bounded only by the largeness of God's Kingdom. We need to live for others; and that includes praying for them constantly and fervently.

In this prayer of Nehemiah we see the prayer of a man whose chief concern was the success of God's Kingdom; for at that time, to the Jews at least, the success of the re-establishment of God's people was synonymous with the success of God's Kingdom. And certainly the Jews still believed that Kingdom more than any other people. Indeed, they had been purified from much of their past guilt during their captivity and represented God's teachings more nearly than they had done before.

Notes.

Verse 1.—At the time when Nehemiah made this prayer, Ezra had probably been in Jerusalem a few years, perhaps twelve. Nehemiah himself had not left Shushan in western Persia. Very likely not all the Jews who wished to return to Judea had been able to do so. Also there might be very good reasons why some men of Nehemiah's character should remain with the Jews who did not care to, or could

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, NOV. 16

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Choice apples at Metcalf's market.

Pictures, pictures at J. W. Sorenson.

Ask again for that F. B. special.

J. W. SORENSON.

Meat at cut prices every Saturday, at Metcalf's market.

Patronize the Mokay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Fresh Fish every Friday, at Metcalf's Market.

P. McMillan was a business visitor at Gladwin last week.

Born Nov. 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Amos Buck, a son, 9 1/2 lb. Amos weighs a ton.

McCallummore Bros. sold their team to Slingerland Brothers of Maple Forest, last week.

Congressman Loud's lecture on "Japan," opera house, next Saturday eve. Benefit Cemetery Fund.

Mrs. Inman of Gaylord and Mrs. Lee Morford attended the funeral of Dr. Woodworth last week.

Chris Hanson and Julius Nelson got the first deer reported on the morning of the 10th, west of Portage Lake.

For sale for \$7.00 a dresser, only used two months, good as when it left the factory, and worth more money.

MRS. AMY BROLIN.

Don't forget Congressman Loud's illustrated lecture for the benefit of the Cemetery Fund next Saturday eve.

Use "Cold Breakers," every box guaranteed to break a cold, or money refunded 25 cents at Fournier's Drug Store.

Rev. A. C. Kildegaard will give a Bible-Historical lecture at the Danish Lutheran church every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Make it a point to hear Congressman Loud's lecture on Japan next Saturday evening and help swell the Cemetery Fund.

O. Milens has taken possession of John Rasmussen's hotel in Frederic. It is a good house and will make them both some money.

For sale, a good six year cow, giving milk will be sold at a bargain. Call on, or address.

GUS. ANDERSON, Grayling.

Report from the state shows 1,026 children of school age in this county, and \$2,770.20 primary school money to be distributed making \$2.70 per capita.

Rev. L. N. Moon, Presiding Elder of Bay City District occupied the pulpit both morning and evening at M. E. Church last week.

Do not forget the special rate, via the M. C. R. R. to Chicago and return. Dec. 20-23 on account of the International Live Stock Exposition.

Chas. Woodworth of Larkspur, Colo., oldest son of Dr. Woodworth who was called here on account of the death of his father, returned to his home at that place last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Evans of Savannah, N. Y., attended the funeral of Dr. W. M. Woodworth they will remain a few weeks with Mrs. Evans sister Mrs. Woodworth.

Hugh Oas is building a fine Ice Rink and shooting gallery on Cedar street for this winter which we imagine will be a drawing card. It will open as the weather is cold enough for ice.

E. Fay Elliott, the Chicago favorite comedian is with the Georgia Troubadours that is to play at the opera house Tuesday Nov. 21st. They give a dance after the show. Prices 20, 30 and 40 cents.

The two real comedians McCabe and Thomas with the Troubadours, is said to be better than Williams and Walker. They play one night, Tuesday Nov. 21st. Prices 20, 30 and 40 cents.

Cards are received here announcing the safe arrival of the second son of Rev. G. F. Halliday and wife, at Millersburg, Nov. 3rd. Mrs. Halliday will be remembered here as Miss Agnes Bates.

To reduce my stock of millinery, I will sell all goods, and take orders at greatly reduced prices. All persons having accounts with me, kindly call and settle as soon as possible.

MRS. J. WOODWORTH.

ESTRATED.—A small red moose cow ought to have calf at her side. Any information or the delivery of the animal to me, will be rewarded. Perry Ostrander, Grayling, Mich.

Mrs. Charles Stanard has been enjoying a visit with her brother, Bert Moore, for several days. He was at work near Wolverine in camp, last week when a decking chain broke, and wrapped around his face. It was thought the sight of one eye was destroyed, and he was of course obliged to take a rest, and was glad to make the visit here. The eye seems to be coming all right.

School Notes.

Arrangements for a fire drill were made last week and a system of gongs placed in the building. Arthur Fournier is doing the wiring. We are keeping in line, not only with other schools, but from the halls to the outer walks.

Review history begins this week. According to a recent ruling of the board, all graduates must pass such subjects on a teachers third grade examination as are studied in school, so seniors are putting in spare time on reviews.

A system of culling was introduced into the grammar room this week which resulted in five seventh graders finding places in the sixth grade ranks.

Our school artists are already at work on Thanksgiving turkeys. Thoughts of the hatchet seem very remote from these starting creatures of the black board.

The fifth grade are very grateful for the fine set of maps loaned them by Prof. Bradley.

Fifteen reports cards for last month in the High School showed standings of 90 and above in every subject. Willard Hammond brought all marks up above 95.

Our High School enrolls 45, the largest number in several years. Considering the fact, the former element is totally lacking in our schools, this department shows up very well with that of other schools of the same size.

Our grammar room teacher is looking forward to the completion of the new building which means a new teacher and the removal of the seventh grade to another department. At present she has 63 enrolled and these, scattered through two grades one of which has two divisions, leaves but little chance of the Devil's claiming her brain for a workshop.

The necessity for our new addition has never been more apparent than at present.

The fourth grade enrolling 61 ranging in age from seven to sixteen, is crowding into a small, poorly ventilated room. The second grade seats 47 pupils in 44 seats. The sixth grade has two extras. Miss Russell is at her leisure with an enrollment of 91. With every seat filled and a row of tiny tots around the big work table, three of whom cannot understand english, she hears reading classes, attends to busy work, answers questions by the wholesale, sees that faces are clean, finds lost caps, warms and buttons the tiny coats, and helps the ninety-one in a straight line to the end of the walk, and all this pleasantly and with the greatest possible tact, and at no age is the child so susceptible to influence. Do we need a kindergarten teacher? Schools cost money, but make men.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

GRAYLING, Nov. 10, 1905.

Regular meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House.

President pro tem. A. E. Michelson in the chair.

Present Trustees Olson, Connine, Hum and McCullough.

Absent. President Bauman and Trustee Brink.

Meeting called to order by the president pro tem.

Minutes of the last regular and intervening specials read and approved.

Moved by Connine, supported by Olson that the report of the Finance Committee be approved and orders drawn for the several amounts. Motion carried.

REPORT.

To the President and Trustees of the Common Council of the village of Grayling. Your Finance Committee would recommend that the following bills be allowed as follows:

Claimed All'd.

1 Chas. Robinson labor \$ 18.28 \$ 19.38

2 Chas. Amidon " 3.00 3.00

3 W. P. Olson use of wagon 2.25 2.25

4 Frank Peck draying 1.00 1.00

5 Grayling Electric Co. service 20.50 20.50

6 Salling, Hanson & Co. water May 1, 1905 to May 1, 1906 250.00 250.00

Signed

J. F. HUM.

R. E. CONNINE.

C. O. MCCULLOUGH.

Finance Committee.

Moved by Hum, supported by Connine that the communication of the Fire Department be referred to the Committee on Lighting and Fire Apparatus to be reported on at some future period. Motion Carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn.

Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON,

Village Clerk.

The Sixth Annual International Live Stock Exposition to be held in Chicago the last half of December, is attracting more than usual attention and will undoubtedly excell anything of the kind ever before held in this country.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company has been, and is yet fully alive to the importance of this meeting, to their own interest, as well as to the live stock dealers and breeders of the country and are making special arrangements to help in its success. They have made a special rate from Grayling to Chicago and return of \$7.85. Tickets on sale, Dec. 20, with return limit Dec. 23, which will give two full days at the Exposition.

Congressman Loud's Lecture.

We have all been interested in the spunky little Japs, and most of us are interested in seeing the work of improving the cemetery pushed ahead vigorously next spring. As a means to provide the funds for this work the Board of Trustees have arranged for Congressman Loud's lecture on the recent Secretary of War Taft party trip to the Orient. Mr. Loud was a member of the party and delivers his lecture entirely free of cost to the Board, all the proceeds to the Cemetery Fund.

Speaking of the lecture the Alto is County Review says:

The lecture was illustrated by fine stereopticon views, many of which were made from pictures taken by Mr. Loud himself. Congressman Loud enjoyed many privileges while in Japan and "saw things that an ordinary traveler is denied. The congressional party in which he traveled was headed by Secretary of War Taft, and with it went Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president. The distinguished guests were shown every consideration. They were entertained by the Mikado and were brought into contact with many of the army and navy officers who so aroused the admiration and respect of the world during the late war with Russia. No one can listen to his lecture without hearing and seeing something that will leave lasting impressions, and create a sincere respect for a race of people that the so-called Christian nations have, until recently been wont to look upon as barbarians.

Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 35 cents, on sale at the post office.

A Big "Biled Dinner."

At the regular meeting of Crawford County Grange next Saturday there will be a regular old fashioned "Biled Dinner" and the committee say there will be plenty so that every Granger can invite a friend or two to the feast.

They are a whole lot of Grangers who have been so busy that they have not been able to attend the Meetings regularly during the summer months and the idea of getting up this big "Biled Dinner" is to get all hands together again, and have a sort of reunion of all the Grange forces.

Might be some politics in it too, as election of officers comes pretty soon. Any way, let every Granger be on hand. Dinner will be served at 12:30 standard time.

The famous Georgia Troubadours that is to play at the opera house Tuesday Nov. 21st, one night only, comes highly recommended from Petoskey, Manistee, Ludington, Cheboygan as being a first class company chuck full of fun from start to finish.

Catchy music, sweet singers and good dancers, clear bright and entertaining. The last act a Trip to the Jungles is an oriental comic opera satire layed in Africa and it is worth the admission itself. Miss Kate Taylor the creole nightingale is one of the greatest singers of her race together with the beautiful Cuban dancers Thomas and McCabe making it one of the best of colored attraction. They will give a dance after the show. Price 20, 30 and 40 cents.

Anyone wishing articles in lace work or embroidery pillows, fancy collars, etc., for holidays, can have their wants supplied by calling on Mrs. H. J. Osborne at her home at the M. C. Dining Hall. Also fancy work materials at cost prices.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

Again the angel of death has visited the family circle of our esteemed sister Jennie Woodworth and taken from her home the beloved husband and father.

Therefore be it resolved that we as a committee appointed, adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, that in behalf of the members of Women's Relief Corps No. 162, We tender to our grief stricken, sister our sincere sympathy and love in the lonely hours of her sorrow, and that we bear with her willing. But sad resignation to the sudden taken away of her loved one, he answered the summons, and be it

Further Resolved, that we, with her deeply mourn the loss of one whose life gave evidence of many beautiful graces of christian character, which will ever be held in loving memory by all, we shall miss him, there will be a vacant place, but be assured that he has thus been called by our Heavenly Father to a full enjoyment of the sweet rest promised those that love him, and be it

Further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent our bereaved sister and also a copy to the local paper for publication.

REBECCA WRIGHT,

AMIE SHOOK,

MARGART BURTON,

Committee.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.50a4.75.

Handy butchers cattle, \$3.90a4.40.

Common, \$2.75a3.75.

Canners' cows, \$1.50a2.25.

Stockers and feeders, \$2.50a4.00.

Milch cows, \$2.50a5.00.

Calves, \$4.50a6.50.

Prime lambs, \$6.25a6.50.

Mixed lambs, \$4.50a5.50.

Culls, \$2.50a3.50.

Prime medium hogs, \$4.70a4.75.

Yorkers, \$4.65a4.75.

Pigs, \$4.65a4.70.

Roughs, \$3.50a4.25.

Fresh Fish!

Codfish, Flounders and Eels

Fresh from the Atlantic Ocean, Every Thursday and Friday.

We are also receiving daily

Fresh Groceries.

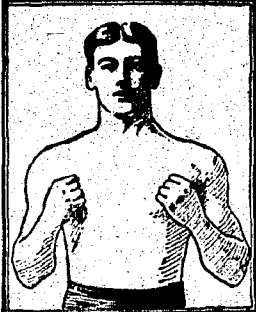
Just send us your order and we will see that it is properly filled at the lowest Market price.

Respectfully Yours

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

RESTORED TO MANHOOD



DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN,

148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

The New Method Treatment of Dr. K. & K. has restored thousands of weak, diseased men to robust manhood. No matter how many doctors have failed to cure you, give our treatment a fair trial and you will never regret it. We guarantee all cases we accept for treatment. Not a dollar need be paid unless cured for you can pay after you are cured. Dr. K. & K. established 25 years.

We treat Varicose, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Blood Diseases, Kidney Bladder and Urinary Diseases. If unable to call, write for Question Blank for Home Treatment. Consultation Free.

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNLESS CURED.

HO, for a SCHOOL BAG

100 School Bags FREE 100 School Bags

If you are already using "Sleepy Eye" Flour, we need not offer you a premium to induce you to buy another sack, but to induce those who have never used it—

A HANDY SCHOOL BAG FREE

with every sack of Prize-Winning "SLEEPY EYE" FLOUR, as long as the hundred last.



COME QUICKLY.
CONNINE & CO.

THAT "SLEEPY EYE" FLOUR
Won Grand Prize, World's Fair, St. Louis.

Fountain Pens!

We have just received a full line of JOHN HOLLAND 14 carat gold Fountain Pen, ranging in price from one dollar upward.

We guarantee every pen we sell you, or money refunded.

Lucien Fournier

Registered Pharmacist.

Fifty Years the Standard

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

A Cream of Tartar Powder

Made From Grapes

No Alum

Don't Lose Mother.

"Consumption runs in our family, and through it I lost my Mother," writes E. B. Reid, of Harmony, Me.

"For the past five years, however, on the slightest sign of a Cough or Cold, I have taken Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which has saved me from serious lung trouble." This mother's death was a sad loss for Mr. Reid, but he learned that lung trouble must not be neglected, and how to cure it. Quickest relief and cure for coughs and colds. Price 50c and \$1.00, guaranteed at Fournier's drug store. Trial bottle free.

Everybody eat oysters with the ladies of the M. E. church, Wednesday evening Nov. 22, at the G. A. R. Hall, and be happy.

Sale of State Tax Land.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE, Lansing, Oct. 31, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following described abandoned lands situated in Crawford County, having been heretofore decided to the state of Michigan by the Auditor General under the provisions of section 127 of the public acts of 1903, and acts amendatory thereto, have been withdrawn from homestead entry under the authority conferred upon the Auditor General and the Commissioner of the State Land Office by Act No. 141 of the Public Acts of 1901, and will be offered for sale at a public auction to be held at the State Land Office, at the city of Lansing, on Thursday, the 7th day of December A. D. 1905, and will become subject to sale in the manner provided by law.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, Commissioner.

Description Section Town Range

ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 15 25N 3W

sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 15 25N 3W

sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 14 26N 4W

sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 16 27N 1W

sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 16 27N 1W

sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 10 27N 4W

sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 10 27N 4W

sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 11 28N 2W

"I Thank The Lord!"

cried Hannah Plant, of Little Rock, Ark., "for the relief I got from Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It cured my fearful running sores, which nothing else would heal, and from which I had suffered for five years." It is a marvelous healer for cuts, burns and wounds. Guaranteed at Fournier's drug store, 25c.

Winter Weather

IS APPROACHING.

OUR ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Merchandise is one of the most complete and trustworthy we have ever shown. It offers the widest possible range of goods, and at prices less than the same qualities can be purchased elsewhere. The many economies resulting from our large and spot cash purchases give our customers savings, which it is worth their time to take advantage of. Call and inspect our goods and prices. They are worth investigating.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

Boys' and Girls' SCHOOL SHOES

For Hard Wear.

With the beginning of school comes the demand for stylish, good-wearing school shoes for your school children. After a careful preparation we are able to meet this demand at the following prices:

Boys' Shoes, size 2 1/2-5 1/2, in box velour and satin calf leathers, \$1.25 to 2.25.

Girls' Shoes, sizes 11-2, \$1.00 to 1.75.

Our New FALL DRESS GOODS have just arrived, and we can show all the new novelties of the season.

Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is complete in all lines.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

Beware,

Ye buyers of Leather Furniture! Do not be deceived by imitations! Karpen Sterling Leather is tanned and treated by a process which makes it the best upholstering leather on the market. We guarantee it not to split, crack or peel. Special sale this month of Karpen Leather Furniture.

Sorenson's Furniture Store,

Grayling, Michigan.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

THE
Central Drug Store
N. ROLFSON
PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drug."

The Chilly Winds

of November and December often cause the Coughs and Colds that stay by you all the winter.

Protect Yourself

in time by buying a Chamols West or Chest Protector. All kinds. All sizes.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

PAPERS BY THE P

WHEN IS A MAN TOO OLD FOR WORK?

It has been discovered that the traveling salesman's record-breaking days lie on the sunny side of 40 years; after 45 he loses the initiative that prompts catching the earliest trains and staying to the last one with a promising customer. It is not so much that he cannot physically take up the activities that once made him a record, but that his mental lassitude interferes with his seeing the necessity for such activities. Should the young man at 23 have all the knowledge, sobriety and appreciation of the things that may be his naturally at 50, what an advantage he would have in the selfish race to success! There is never a reason why the experiences of the father may not be handed down to the son. Certainly the greatest capital possessed by the young man toward a business career should be in having a father who in every sense is a good business man.

There are few businesses where headwork is necessary in conjunction with experience that the man who is old only by years should not be a factor in its success. The man with white hair and a clear, sound brain has only himself to blame if he is deposed on account of age. Such a man has the warning of his approaching condition in his hair; it is the danger signal indicating his growing infirmities unless he shall check them. He needs an awakened interest in the everyday world around him, to shade his prejudices, renew his appreciations of the good things of life, to make sure that every day he is alive and an integral part of the world that is doing things.

A young, active business man with an idea that approaches an inspiration is just as much in need of the cold water of an older judgment as the old man is in need to seek the novelty and inspirations of the youthful present. An ideal condition should be presented in the gray head in companionship with the young man in his activity.

CONGENIALITY IN MARRIED LIFE.

The sad truth is, I suppose, that a great many people marry unhappily. No star dances on their wedding days. They are united to live together, and so why they do live together either quarreling or in dullness sets in. The fate they have selected sets upon them either as an irritant or as a soporific.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that if one dull person comes across another dull person and they enter into matrimony they will necessarily be dull together—that is, dull to each other. If they suit each other they will not. Dull to you, to me—yes; but not dull to each other. Many a dull husband mated to a dull wife has said to me confidentially: "No one who hasn't lived, as I have, with Mrs. Jones for twenty years can form an idea of her cleverness. Her insight, I give you my word, is something wonderful," and so on and so forth. And so says Mrs. Jones of Mr. Jones. I know that Mrs. Jones has a head as empty as a sieve and that Mr. Jones is the greatest bore in Christendom, but to each other this worthy pair of people appear shining with brilliancy. Why? They are suited to each other, that is all. The person who thoroughly suits us can never seem to us dull.

All this pother about the dullness of married life is rather ridiculous. Married life is not necessarily dull any more than the life of a bishop or a baron, a princess or a Pomeranian dog is necessarily dull. It all depends on the people who enter into it. Where there is no natural sympathy there will certainly be either dullness or despair. We should choose carefully, then, and we should never do

that most foolish of all the many foolish things called "worldly wise"—we should never marry for position or for money merely. If we do we deserve whatever we get, whether it be only dullness or the torture of a lively mental agony.

GLUT OF EDUCATED MEN.

A source of discontent felt painfully in the United States is the education of the people above the recognized needs of education. Through the extraordinary emphasis given by our democracy to universal education more men and women are now trained, especially in the universities, than there is demand for. Not half of them are needed in the learned professions. A large part are, accordingly, living in poverty, or drifting into "lower" occupations.

Traders have more power to-day than lawyers, clerics, or professors. A man is measured by what he can do more than by what he knows. The United States Senate is filled with millionaires who have no training in statesmanship but more than in scholarship. Eminent men speak contemptuously of the literary class. "Anybody can write," said a prominent butcher, "but it takes a great man to run a commercial business." And he thought his life more beneficial than the poet's or philosopher's, because he paid more men wages.

We have a limitless demand for men in other than learned work, where many of our scholars can find employment. Besides expanding the subjects on which learning may be spent, as the industrial arts, where science is being more introduced, necessitating many scientific men, the learned can spend their leisure at books while giving their productive hours to commerce or farming.

Learning does not spoil one for any occupation. Besides improving most work, it may be enjoyed as mere culture. Scholars must learn to do something else than make their living at their learning. In times like the present they must accustom themselves to enjoy a life which is not highly intellectual.

EXTRAVAGANT LIVING A NATIONAL MENACE.

The Americans are the best fed people on the face of the earth. But there is such a thing as eating too much, and it is more than likely that over-eating has done more toward the drink habit toward debauching the human race.

National progress is not to be measured by the advance that is made in luxurious living. Somewhere or other Spartan valor is inseparably connected in our thought with Spartan simplicity. Eating to live, the fathers of our country subordinated the palate to principle, and the gustatory glands to the high and solemn sense of duty. They had a work to do—and that work was not to gourmandize.

It is a fact that is not to be denied by any one who is aware of what is going on around him that the American people are becoming more and more enamored of luxury; more and more interested in money and the things that money commands, such as fine establishments, high living, "social" eminence—in a word, display. To put the whole business into a single word, materialism.

Last week I heard a fine band play something or other they called "Pan-American," but all the Pan-Americans in creation will not serve to save us unless we get back before it is too late to the simplicity of life which shall keep our bodies full of healthy blood and our minds full of clean, sensible and honest thoughts.

KING OSCAR'S DEMOCRACY.

Anecdotes of the Monarch Who Has Just Lost a Crown.

Although the people of Norway have decided to cut away from Sweden, they have little against King Oscar as a democratic individual. He is a tall, erect, handsome old gentleman, courtly and kind in manner, and is, perhaps, the most approachable monarch. Several years ago, while aboard his yacht "Drott," in northern waters, a party on a passing steamer asked permission to go aboard. It was courteously granted.

King Oscar, in greeting his visitors, said, "I fear I can not show you such a yacht as you have shown me this morning, but she is comfortable enough for an old gentleman, and I have spent twenty-two happy summers on her."

To a journalist in the party the King granted a few minutes' conversation, and his first question, in perfect English, was, "You have a great many of my countrymen in your northwestern territories? What sort of citizens do they make?"

"The best we have, your majesty!" Smiling, and thinking for a few moments, he remarked, "Is that the truth,



KING OSCAR.

or is it a newspaper man's diplomatic answer?"

Not long ago King Oscar was sitting in the smoking room of a Wiesbaden hotel, where a group of gentlemen were discussing the questions of the hour, strikes, socialism, communism, the revolutionary tendencies of the time, etc. One of the party, expatiating upon his pet theories with considerable vehemence, wound up with the remark, "The days of monarchies are numbered."

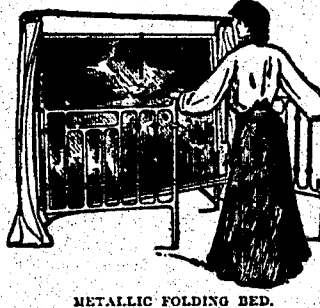
King Oscar looked up and smiled. "Evidently you don't agree with me," resumed the speaker, "but can you give me any good reasons for thinking otherwise?"

"Only one, I am the King of Sweden," he replied.

NEW FOLDING BED.

Brooklyn Man Has Secured a Patent on One of Metal.

Patents are still being issued for folding beds, although they are not in such demand as they used to be. A Brooklyn man has secured a patent for a sanitary, metallic folding bed, which he claims will revive the demand for this style of compact furniture that is really needed more now to fit the smaller rooms in modern apartments. The bed differs but slightly from the enameled and brass beds now in use, the improvement being in the method of hinging the head and foot, which allows the bed to fold up in a small compass. When it is desired to fold the bed the spring is pulled out to the end of the slotted plate; this allows the mattress to clear the back brace and lifts the springs up to a vertical position and then draws in the head and foot. When the curtains are



METALLIC FOLDING BED.

drawn around on the overhead rod the bed is hidden from view, protecting it from dust, and it gives the appearance of a bookcase. Another feature of this bed is that the housekeeper may easily get at any part for cleaning and making it up, without pulling it from the wall. All that it is necessary to do is to swing the head or foot out from the spring and it is then possible to get at any part of the bed without reaching over the head or foot, as in the old way. The bed can be taken down the same as the ordinary iron bed when moving. It does not weigh any more than any other bed. There are no weights or mechanical joints to get out of order.

"Getting On."

Grandfather Duran is 92 years old. One summer day he took his youngest great-grandson out to the orchard to investigate the August sweets. As the old man bit into an apple he seemed hesitant and thoughtful.

"What's the matter, grandpa?" asked the boy.

"It just occurred to me," said grandpa, "that my teeth ain't just what they used to be. I must be gettin' on. Now if I was sure I'd live to be an old man, so's 'twould be a payin' investment, I believe I'd go and git me some false ones made."

Pleasure for a Stingy Man.

Hiddupe—Closest likes nothing better than to have some fellow ask him for a loan.

Borrower—Is that so?

Hiddupe—Yes; it gives him so much pleasure to refuse.—Philadelphia Record.

Out of His Own Mouth.

He—Wise men hesitate—only fools are certain. She—Are you sure? He—I'm quite certain of it! Then she laughed.

An honest gas meter is the noblest work of a corporation.

NO NEED OF FRACTIONS.



How many of the countless pupils who struggle with the decimal fractions in their school lessons are aware that the source of their troubles was "a fatal book" written by a medieval mathematician at the court of a Mohammedan king, the famous and superb Al-Mamoun, son of Harun-al-Rashid, the caliph who is immortalized in the "Arabian Nights Entertainment?"

The name of this worthy—the medieval mathematician—was Mahomed Al-Khorazmi, or Mahomed of Khorezan. He lived and wrote in the early period of the ninth century. He is "the father of modern arithmetic" and was a great "light" in his time. But his fame is clouded by one huge blunder that he made—the blunder of having stopped counting too soon.

If he had not stopped and turned when he counted ten, but instead had kept on and turned at the twelve, he would have started the duodecimal system and conferred a priceless boon on humanity. Although he has been dead a thousand years, the so-called "blunder" of the old Arabian goes marching on. It is with us yet in the decimal system—now regarded by the leading mathematicians of the world as one of the greatest calamities ever inflicted on mankind. The extent of this calamity may be gauged from the sensational statement of Professor Archibald McMurtry, author of standard school books, that "The American people waste 500 years' time every day in figuring out accounts, divisions, etc., which involve fractions that could and would have been dealt with easily and quickly if Khorazmi had given us

the duodecimal instead of the decimal scale."

If Khorazmi had not stopped at the "ten place" in the numerical scale his name would be called "blessed" by all the great modern mathematicians. But he did stop and now his successors as mathematical authors—all of whom regret and bemoan the untimely halt that he made—are striving with all their might to create a public sentiment that will cause the universal adoption and inauguration of the great reform that he overlooked—the substitution of the duodecimal for the decimal system.

What success the scholars are to have in their crusade for "the duodecimal" in arithmetic is problematical. For centuries the duodecimal has been known in algebra and the higher mathematics, but what the great mathematicians want is the introduction of the system into the arithmetics of the schools and into shops, the counting-house and all the commercial and trading institutions of the people. In any gathering of mathematical teachers may be found a strong sentiment for the popular displacement of the decimal by the duodecimal system.

Deep-rooted though the decimal system is in the practical life of the people, the duodecimalists are not discouraged. They believe they see an awakening. No less than five of the most eminent mathematicians in the land who came together by chance the other day at the University of Chicago expressed themselves as satisfied that the time is approaching when the public interests will become so enormous that the duodecimal system will not only be conceded as superior to the cumbersome decimal system, but will become an actual public necessity.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE OLD SANTA FE TRAIL.

Old Track Through the Wilderness Now Paralleled by a Railroad.

To the traveler crossing our western plains today on a well appointed railroad train the transformation wrought upon this wilderness through the agency of the locomotive is most striking. He can hardly realize that this fertile farming country with its thousands of towns and cities was once, only a matter of forty years ago, the stamping-grounds of vast herds of buffaloes and the battle-field of fierce Indian tribes. The march of civilization has almost obliterated every vestige of the old life, and it is only here and there that the ruins of a fort, or a rude inscription on a rock, or an unmarked grave beside a fertile field recall to the mind of the beholder that amidst these peaceful scenes rang the war-whoop of painted savages and the crack of the frontiersman's rifle.

The transformation of the region is especially striking along the old trails that led from the rim of civilization



ON THE WAY TO THE WEST.

out into the wild West. Of these former overland routes the Santa Fe Trail was the most important, and along its course some of the most stirring scenes of the West were enacted. It led from Ft. Leavenworth, then the outpost of civilization, to the valley of the Arkansas, which stream it followed into Colorado, thence trending southward into New Mexico to Santa Fe, the center of Spanish trade in the Southwest. One can easily trace this old highway on the map by following the course of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, which in a general way parallels it. The building of a railroad along the old trail is good evidence that from an engineering standpoint the course was well selected by the illiterate trappers that first penetrated the Plains. It is not unlikely that before the white man came that way the trail in part had been used as a highway by the Indians, and before them by the wandering buffalo herds.

Proceeding from Leavenworth, the



Mrs. Callahan—Molke! Molke! Wok up; ut's toime t' take y'r insomniac medicine.—Puck.

"Yes, she's married to a real estate agent and a good, honest fellow, too." "My gracious! Bigamy?—Philadelphia Press.

Juggles—I see a horse shied at a statue in Central Park. Waggle—He must have been one of those educated horses.—Puck.

First Loafer—Did you help at the fire last night? Second Loafer—Yes, a bit. I got out of the way of the fire engine.—Puck.

Passenger—Have I time to say good-bye to my wife? Conductor—Depends on how long you've been married.—Fleegende Blaetter.

Poet—This, sir, is the only poem I ever wrote. Editor—Well, cheer up. Nobody's going to take it away from you.—Cleveland Leader.

"What was your name before you were married?" asked the Chicago census taker. "Which time?" queried the lady.—Detroit Free Press.

"What are the principal places of interest about New York?" "You'll have to ask some stranger. I've lived here all my life; you know."—Judge.

Biffson—My wife always insists on having the last word! Banga—Well, you're lucky! Mine always insists on having the last dollar!—Detroit Free Press.

Teacher (to smallest boy in class)—What well-known animal supplies you with food and clothing. Smallest Boy (after some thought)—My father.—Judge.

"Papa, what's a man who runs an auto called?" "It depends on whether he is being called by his employer or by the man he has just misled."—Houston Post.

"I promised to make a call to-night," said the man, preparing to go out. "Very well," replied the wife; "but don't call unless you have the cards."—Houston Post.

The Writer—I see you've got my latest book there. What do you think of it? The Reader—Oh, I've only had time to read the last few pages of it as yet.—Tid-Bits.

"Who is supporting Starleigh this season?" "His wife." "His wife? Why, I never knew she was on the stage." "She isn't; but she takes in washing."—Baltimore American.

Singleton—Have you decided what you are going to call the baby, old man? Wedderton—Certainly. I'm going to call him whatever my wife names him.—Chicago Daily News.

Little Willie—Papa, why does the railway company have those cases with the ax and saw in every car? Father—I presume they are put in to use in case any one wants to open a window.—Puck.

Hardupp—Have you a five-dollar bill you don't know what to do with? Smyke—Yes, here is one. Hardupp—Thanks—but, I say, this is a counterfeit! Smyke—Well, you asked me for one I didn't know what to do with.—Tales.

"You haven't married me just to spite somebody else, have you?" she asked, looking anxiously up into his honest blue eyes. "No, dear," he absent-mindedly replied; "I took you for your money alone."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Ma," exclaimed Bobby, "do you like any one to bite you?" "No, dear; why?" "Well, Mr. Buttin just bit sister on the month, and she put her arms around his neck and tried to choke him. I guess she doesn't like it, either."—Puck.

"How did you like my talk last night?" asked the beginner in the lecture field. "Well," replied the candid critic, "you didn't take advantage of your many opportunities." "I didn't." "No, you had a number of opportunities to quit before you did."—Philadelphia Press.

"Say," queried the sporty-looking man as he entered the intelligence office, "can you procure a clerk for me with a voice exactly like mine?" "Don't know," replied the manager; "what's the object?" "I want him to stay at the office every night and answer the telephone when my wife rings up," explained the party of the sporty part.—Chicago News.

"As I was coming in just now," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "your footman used an opprobrious epithet." "My goodness," replied her hostess, "I must speak to James about it. I simply won't put up with it. Jostiah says unless there's less of them used around here he'll have to be gotten' them by the whole sale. I never seen the way servants do waste things when they ain't the ones that have to pay for them."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Mr. Rangle," said the book agent, "can I sell you a history of Menard County?" "Why, that happens to be the county I was born and grew up in," said the lawyer; "what is the book worth?" "Four dollars a copy." "I'll take one." To Mr. Rangle's intense surprise the caller burst into tears. "What's the matter, young man," he asked; "was the shock too great for you?" "It—it wasn't what I expected," sobbed the book agent; "I had made a bet of five dollars you'd kick me out!"—Chicago Tribune.

Sympathetic Courtesy.

He who can put real human sympathy into the conventional phrases of civility is indeed a man of tact.

Le Htre represents a dentist's servant opening the door to a patient.

"And whom, sir," asks the servant, bowing low, "shall I have the misery of announcing?"

A Deferred Pleasure.

"Some college professor has condemned Alice in Wonderland."

"Unhappy man! Has he just read it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GREAT INLAND SEA.

Beautiful Lake Tahoe Located 9,000 Feet Above Ocean Level.

A great inland sea, seventy-five miles around, 9,000 feet above ocean level—that is Lake Tahoe. Round about it circle giant peaks, their tops piercing, not the clouds, but the cloudless blue of the Rocky Mountain sky. You can see pebbles and fish sixty feet down in these crystal waters, and out in the center they have sounded 2,000 feet and found no bottom. A gruesome tradition of lovely Tahoe is that a dead body never rises from the bottomless depths. Ice cold is the water on the hottest day; magnificent the fishing, and deer and bears lurk in the encircling hills. Sudden furies of storm sometimes sweep it; great waves roll, and people who have crossed the Atlantic with impunity have been deathly seasick on Lake Tahoe. Such is Tahoe, a bright, clear, beautiful mountain sea; the remnant, perhaps, of that great inland, fresh-water sea which covered this region after the salt sea, of which Great Salt Lake is the last remnant, had passed away.

Its shore are lined with the summer homes of Nevada and California people, ranging from the log cabin to the mansion, and nowhere on this continent will one find more globe-trotters than in the big hotels at Tahoe. The ordinary traveler keeps to the beaten paths, but at Tahoe one meets people who have nosed about every corner of the world; who are as familiar with Yokohama and Calcutta as they are with New York and London; who have traveled in the backwoods of Siam, and hunted big game in German East Africa.

The globe-trotter at his cosmopolitan hotel, however, has no more fun than the camper in his cabin. Thousands of campers people the banks of Tahoe every summer. Their white tents unfold like the vanguard of an army, and their camp fires at night are dam-

"RAIFYING THE CONSTITUTION" IN RUSSIA.



—Chicago Inter Ocean.

of all the lands beneath the sun. From there take on, and join the boats that ply merrily across the moonlit waters from fire to fire. At each one you will find a cheery welcome, stranger or no, and at half of them some impromptu entertainment will be in progress, in which you are bade to join and contribute your share. At no other summer resort is there just this

cisco has planned and plotted to pipe its icy flood down to the city, even as Glasgow turned Loch Katrine, of the poet's lay, into a prosaic water supply. The California Legislature passes bills and joint resolutions about it, and then the Nevada Legislature sails into the fray, with the effect that lovely Tahoe still lies undisturbed among her peaks.—Minnie J. Reynolds, in the Four-Track News.

Spontaneous Applause.

A political orator was addressing in English a club of Italian voters. To his surprise and satisfaction, his listeners paid strict attention and applauded at the proper places, shouting "Viva!" and "Bravo!" repeatedly. At the conclusion of his speech the orator resumed his seat beside the chairman, whispering that he was delighted with his reception and had never spoken to a more intelligent audience. "Ha-ah!" replied the chairman. "Me fix all-a dat!" Me hol' up one-a fanga, evera man say-a 'Hurrah!' Me hol' up two-a fanga, evera man say-a 'Viva!' Me hol' up three-a fanga, evera man say-a 'Bravo!' Me hol' up whole-a hand, evera man say-a 'Hi-yi!' like one great yell. Me fix all-a dat!"

Metaphors Galore.

Dennis—"Tis th' early bird gets th' worm, Mister Casey. Casey—"Tis thot. If ye want to keep your head above water these days, ye can't let th' grass grow 'under your feet, Mister Dennis.

A New York Judge says: "It is a good thing to let your wife be boss." That's right, Judge—take it philosophically.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It's an exceptionally poor rule that refuses to work either way.



BEAUTIFUL LAKE TAHOE.

ing beacons along the dark shores. In front of the biggest hostelry of all a mighty camp fire has, from time immemorial, glowed each summer night, and round its crimson logs you will find all manner of clever and interesting men, smoking and telling stories

phase of social life. The lingering breath of the frontier still blows through it.

Tahoe is two-thirds in California and one-third in Nevada, and every two years there is a biennial road about it. For many a year San Fran-

At J. W. SORENSON'S

KARPEN LEATHER FURNITURE SALE, During November. Special Discount.

F. S. SPECIALS. ALL NEW! SEE THE DISPLAY!

The Vain Assault.

In vain the serried host
Do storm the citadel of youth;
The missiles hurled in vain
And not a breach is made in youth's
Across the sturdy battlements
A laugh comes ringing in reply
And checks all red-hot flames
As rose-red banners 'gainst the sky.

In vain of care the serried host
Do storm the fortress fair of love;
The strongest when he heard the most
Assault doth but his wonder prove.
A happy smile of calm content
And faith exceeding sweet is all
It needs to guard each battlement
Against besieging blows that fall!

Ah, love, if youth alone is strong
Enough the slugging to withstand,
And fare incapable of wrong
Or breach at care's destroying hand,
Then how must we, who have them
Within,
Fair youth combined with fondest love,
Unfettered of easy work and vain,
Be all care's malleable bar above?
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A PURITAN ACROAD

By PAUL BLAKE

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Charles Livingston, of Puritan ancestry and New England training and rigid business habits and principles found himself in New Orleans in mid-winter on a mission for his house. He was a partner in the house, although barely thirty, and his head was considered not less cool nor his judgment less steady and conservative than that of his gray-haired associate.

As to his character and habits—but why speak of that? He had been a model youth, as he now was esteemed a model man. By this it is not meant to suggest that he was good-looking, or anything of that sort. He was a strong, robust, healthy, normal fellow, who had been born of good stock, with good principles, had been well brought up and respected himself and the precepts of his parents. At college he had gone in for athletics, but not for dissipation. When he graduated he took up the serious business of life and, of course, followed a ready opportunity, of which he availed himself to the utmost. So at thirty he was well established for life so far as business was concerned, and was well along on the road to being a rich man. He was not married, never having found time to indulge in social pleasures, nor to cultivate the very considerable streak of romance which ran through his nature.

Through no fault of his the business he had in hand at New Orleans crumbled fearfully, and he was detained there much longer than had been anticipated. But it was of sufficient importance to demand his presence. So he found much leisure on his hands and gave more time to sight seeing and pleasure than he ever had done before. He enjoyed especially to go away from haunts of trade and plunge into the old historic section of the city, letting his imagination run riot with the old houses and filling his mind with pictures of what might have happened in bygone days.

He had almost exhausted the sights, tired of the theater and other forms of pastime and was beginning to chafe at his enforced stay, when he overheard a conversation one day which put a strange idea into his head. For a moment Satan finds mischief still for idle hands to do.

He was at the old abstinence place, sipping a glass of the stuff, against which there are so many warnings, and wondering how anybody could become addicted to its habitual use, when two young fellows at the next table started in to discuss a fancy dress ball to be given that night. They talked so loudly that he was an involuntary listener. Without being at all interested he learned that the ball was public, that it was to be very gay, and that most people went masked.

For some reason the conversation lingered in his mind and kept recurring to him all day.

"Why not go?" he thought. "I never

SLIPPED DOWN

Engineer's Peculiar E... to While Working in...
A young civil engineer named Fox had a thrilling experience on the great bridge over the Mississippi river at Victoria Falls, Africa. He had descended to the water's edge and to assist him to ascend a rope was thrown to him. As he was drawn upward the rope was drawn through a huge, greasy fungus. With the rope and the young engineer's hands became lubricated. He began to slip and then lost his grip entirely. He slid rapidly down the entire length of the rope, eighty feet, and then twenty feet through the air beyond. He would have been dashed to pieces at the bottom of the precipice had the fork of a tree not caught him and held him. Here he was rescued with much difficulty. No bones were broken. Even this experience did not cause Engineer Fox to lose his nerve, for he holds the distinction of being the first man to be carried across the river on the first cable slung, making the trip in a basket.

It was all very new and very interesting to the northern business man, with his strict training and correct life and he was deeply interested. He was leaning against a pillar watching the kaleidoscopic panorama, when a tall and graceful figure, in a most alluring domino of purple silk of the richest texture, paused before him and said:

"Why standest thou all the right in moody contemplation, oh, most somber knight?"

Startled, Livingston straightened himself and glanced at his questioner. Her raven hair was caught up with costly jewels, her costume bespoke a generous purse; her domino clung



"I cannot make my identity known," about the lines of a figure of singular perfection; her slippers feet and daintily gloved hands bespoke the aristocrat. "Still, who know?" thought Livingston. Summoning his wits he replied:

"A stranger in a strange land I must be content to gaze from afar upon the promised land."

"There are no strangers here to-night," said the woman. "All are comrades and friends. Be no death's head at the feast, I conjure you."

With wildly beating heart Livingston took the plunge. "If indeed none here are strangers I claim you, come!"

He stepped forward and without a word and without hesitation she took his proffered arm. They walked through the crowd, she clinging close to him, he with his head in a whirl and his heart thumping. She spoke softly in the very voice of love and glancing down at her mask he saw the gleam of flashing eyes, and was filled with strange and powerful emotions. They passed a door within which were palms and flowers and rustic seats.

"Let us go in and sit down," he said abruptly, and turned back.

She acquiesced with a silvery laugh.

"I would see your face," he said, as he headed her to a seat. With the words he tore off his own mask.

She gazed for an instant into his clean-cut, high-bred face and with a graceful motion removed her own mask.

The two gazed searchingly at each other for longer than strict propriety would allow. He saw the most beautiful woman he ever had looked upon, with the white complexion, the lustrous eyes, the long lashes, the full red lips, the rich coloring and contrast of the daughter of the South. She saw the strong features, the flashing blue eye, the clear complexion, the blonde hair of the true northern gentleman.

A flush suffused her features. In an instant his mind was made, as decisively as in any business deal. He threw discretion to the winds.

"I know not who you are, but I would fain have leave to pay you my addresses—yes, yet further, I who have known you but a few moments now and here declare my love, I am no knave or fool, my name is—"

"No, no! I refuse to hear it," she said, rising and interrupting him, "for I cannot make my identity known, nor will it be of any use to follow me. I thank you and respect you for your ardor and your frankness. I know that you are a gentleman and knew it when I accosted you. I may say that I am not unworthy of your avowal in any way. It pleased my fancy to see if I could inspire just such an avowal as you have made. I have had my emotion, you have had yours. Good-by."

And before he could speak or move she had vanished through the door. He pursued furiously and arrived at the outer entrance just in time to see her jump breathlessly into an awaiting carriage, well attended by driver and footman in livery, and be driven rapidly away.

That was the end of the episode, but many times as Charles Livingston sits in his well-appointed home, watching his brown-haired wife and two headstrong children at work or play, his mind turns back and he muses wonderingly.

Drum First Musical Instrument.

The drum is said to have been the first musical instrument of the human race.

TO STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY

Simple Methods, Perceived in, Will Avail Much.

There are a thousand fake schemes for strengthening the memory, but the experience of most people is that they all fall of their object. A weak memory, like bodily weaknesses, must be overcome by heroic measures. So many labor-saving machines have been perfected that the public is slow to believe that such methods cannot be applied to the mind, and "bite" readily at every fake help offered. But there are, for those so afflicted, many aids, which if persevered in, will bring a liberation. In the first place keep out of doors as much as possible. Next, take up the study of some foreign language. This language study, from the days of the ancients, has been recognized as the greatest of all mind strengthening. Try it, and if it prove too strenuous, take up your favorite poet and commit the poems that most attract you. This last has the advantage of storing the mind with sentiments that will police you when the world seems most unreasonable, and may prevent, besides, the mean act—Exchange.

MEMORY PLAYS UNKIND TRICK.

Caused Educator's Inability to Place Rather Precinct Nerve.

At a recent dinner of the Geodetic club Prof. Shaler of Harvard told the following story on himself: "I still remember a mental slip I made nearly thirty years ago when in Washington attending a large educational conference. I was alone in the hotel waiting for two of my friends to enter, rather short, bearded men, and seeing me, advanced to shake hands with a cordial 'Glad to see you, Prof. Shaler.' At the moment I was unable to place him and had to confess my lapse of memory. I explained that I was meeting so many people that I could not remember the name of each, though the face might be very familiar. He smiled and said he quite understood and drew out his card. On it was engraved 'Gen. Ulysses S. Grant,' and then I understood why his face was so very familiar."

A Baked Soul.

A boy who had been working in a bakery for some time, was just about to finish his trade. One night when the boss was gone he broke the marble slab he molded his loaves on. So he went to the marble-yard to secure another, but could not find one. On his way back he passed a grave-yard and as it was very dark he jumped over and pulled up a small headstone about the right size and took it back and finished his job. The next day, after the bread had been delivered, nearly all of it was sent back. The baker looked at it and broke several loaves open, but found nothing wrong. Then he happened to turn one of the loaves over and found on the under side of every loaf the inscription:

"Here lies the body of Mrs. ———— born A. D. 1882, died A. D. 1740."—Lippincott.

Science of Bell Ringing.

It was Sunday morning, and the bell-ringer had just finished the chimes that called the gaily to church. "Bell-ringing is a science. Did you know that?" he said. "It is called campanology, and there are abstruse and technical terms in it, like 'Kent treble bob,' 'Stedman cinquies,' 'double cut bob,' 'dodges,' 'nolls' and 'stingoes.' Each of these terms defines a certain phase or kind of bell-ringing. In England there is a society, the Central Council of Bellringers, that every campanologist desires ardently to be long to."

Maybe you think bell-ringing is simple? Do you know what a peal is? A peal, in ringers' parlance, is a series of 5,000 changes rung upon a chime, no change occurring more than once."

Cure for Tired Nerves.

At a nerve cure in the south of France they have a nerve rest. The patient takes a sun bath. That rests the nerves of the body they claim. Rest is the only cure for tired nerves. Particularly do they rest the soles of the feet, which they claim control the nerves. The soles of the feet are very sensitive and should be treated if one is inclined to have nerves. They can be treated by rapidly running them through cold water until they begin to feel hot from the reaction. And also by vigorous massage. But best of all, by putting on a pair of very soft wool shoes.

Wedding Rings.

The practice of wearing the wedding ring is of high antiquity, and is traceable to the times of the Romans, amongst which people it may have originated, but more probably it is of much earlier origin. Its exact significance amongst the Romans was a pledge to marry, given by the prospective bridegroom at the time the marriage contract was made. It is said that the third finger of the left hand was selected for the ring, because a nerve or vein was believed to pass from that finger direct to the heart.

Natives Ruin Rubber Vines.

The Natal government has a plan to throw open a part of the Natal district in Zululand to European settlers willing to lease lands for the purpose of tapping the large number of rubber vines which abound in this hitherto unknown district. The vines are of good quality, but unfortunately the natives in collecting it very often destroy the vines, one of the recently having killed 3,000 for a form a new stockade for his kraal.

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CIVE THANKS FOR A MEAL

Pretty Table Offered That Pro-

A pretty table offered in Danish families is for children, even little ones who can scarcely toddle, to go away after dinner to salute their parents and say, "Thank you for mad" (thanks for the meal). The visitors shake hands with the mother and hostess and go through the same normality. In German families the child holds to tradition the same custom prevails. When the evening meal is ended the party stands up around the table and each shakes hand with the neighbor, saying, "Gesegete, gesegete," blessing the food. This is one of those far-off times when fathers was the elusive ideal, the thing that came as a personal compliment from the Deity. There is an echo of that custom among the students of today, whose intimate greeting at all times of the day, is simply "Mabon!" An English writer says: "When do I rise from the table without the passing flash of a remembered sentence: 'Thank you, papa and mamma, for my nice dinner; please may little boy get down?'"

FIRST REQUISITE FOR KOREAN.

Insists That His Wife Shall Be An Expert Laundress.

The Korean mother, anxious to assure her daughter's successful marriage, makes certain that the young woman becomes a good laundress, for ability in this direction counts for more than beauty, with the Korean swain.

He does not even demand that his wife shall be more than a fairly good cook, but she must be able to keep fresh and spotless the linen garments which every one, from prince to peasant, wears.

In spite of the fact that every article of wearing apparel is of white linen, not even the humble flatiron has made its appearance in Korea, and the attempts to introduce such occidental aids as washing machines and wringers have met with marked disfavor.

The laundry work is done in the same manner as it was centuries ago, and the first recommendation to a young man's favor is ability as a laundress.

Electricity Easily Stolen.

A native Bangkok thief has been caught by the wires of the Siam Electric company in an ingenious manner. The Bangkok Times says: "A couple of lengths of wire are provided with hooks. The overhead cable is sometimes not insulated, but where it is the insulation material is scraped off carefully at the desired points. The ends of the loose wires are then, after dark, looked over the eaves by the aid of a long bamboo, the other ends having been already connected, up with a house, usually some distance away, previously fitted with electric traps and all complete. In the morning the wires are inshook from the poles, coiled away and no one is any the wiser."

Male Ignorance.

One of the most inflexible signs of a man's manhood is an entrance into the beautiful world of dress, at least as his creator fondly imagines. At any rate, a woman does not make a penniless or nearly penniless girl dress as if she had a hundred pounds a year to spend on her wardrobe. A man in drawing a very young girl almost invariably makes one that she has eaten far too much of the fruit of the tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, as much as he himself would have eaten at a similar feast, for instance, which altogether might—Constance Barnicot in The Outlook.

After the Baby Show.

At Worcester, Mass., there was a baby show. The immediate feminine need of this infantile sphere presented itself together and formed on the occasion what the immortal Dr. Holmes once dubbed, "A Mutual Abstinence Society." There were babies, of course, the usual doubt—unquestionably the general one. There was Mrs. Jones who "certainly thought," etc., etc. There was no diminution of capillary adhesion so far as we can discover. But the heartbreakers! What god shall appease them? Not Jupiter Pluvius!—Boston Globe.

Blind Followers of Fashion.

A desire to follow the fashion may come from two motives. It may be prompted through reverence or to assert equality; but this second motive is the more common. With primitive people fashion is often an expression of reverence. A Fijian chief was followed by a long string of his people when he happened to stumble and fall. All the rest of the people did the same thing except one man, who was instantly set upon by the rest to know if he considered himself better than his chief.

Has Lafayette's Watch.

S. S. Woritz, of Altoona, has into possession of a most valuable historical heirloom. It is a watch, once owned by Lafayette, came by the watch through the of a relative, John Van Pelt, a mantuan. The watch, a rather timepiece, was made by G. Paris, France, for Lafayette, made of gold and is studded with 480 pearls, and instead of maintaining a small chain and the drum and keeps the watch on.

Automatic Cooking Boxes.

Automatic cooking boxes were in general use among the Hebrews nearly two thousand years ago. The Greeks and Roman writers frequently refer to them. In his edition of "Juvenal," for example, Friedlander cites a commentator who refers to "the Jews who, a day before the Sabbath, put their viands hot into the cooking boxes, the pots being covered with napkins and wrapped about with hay, so that they may have warm food on the Sabbath."

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Window Cleaning in London.

The London City Council does not allow window cleaners to stand on window sills that are more than six feet from the ground.

Tobacco Monopoly Profitable.

The tobacco monopoly has yielded the Austrian government the enormous net profit of \$25,000,000 for one year.

Iron-Ox Tablets

SUFFERED TERRIBLY FOR 66 YEARS

Mr. J. W. Cotton, of Winchester, Ind., Tells of his Awful Suffering From Constipation and Points out the Road to a Sure Cure for all those who Suffer From This Dread Disease. Another Triumph for Iron-Ox Tablets.

One of the most extraordinary cases on record is that of J. W. Cotton, of Winchester, Ind., who was cured of chronic constipation by Iron-Ox Tablets after sixty-six years of suffering. He writes as follows: "I am using Iron-Ox Tablets and have been astonished by the results. I am almost 66 years of age and have been constantly constipated since I was 20 years old, being compelled to take medicine to move my bowels. After using Iron-Ox a short time I have daily evacuations. J. W. Cotton, Winchester, Ind."

Remember there is a vast difference between curing constipation and giving temporary relief. There are many harmful preparations sold that relieve the oppressed bowels for a time, but consider at what a cost! The lining of the bowels, more delicate than almost any other part of the body, is shocked and urged to violent action, but the harm is so great that the disease is made worse instead of better. Iron-Ox Tablets are gentle but sure in action, toning up every organ to a state of health and normal activity.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum box 25c. at your druggist's, or write direct to The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

For sale and recommended by L. Kourier, Druggist.

Constipation Cured

Chronic Constipation means a life full of pain and misery. No human constitution on earth is strong enough to allow of either good work or enjoyment of any kind while this foe to health is present.

Iron-Ox Tablets

Cure the most Stubborn Cases of Constipation.

Remember this point, Iron-Ox Tablets are different from any other medicine for constipation that is sold.

They do not act so quickly as some, for quick action means violent action, and violence means danger.

Harsh purgatives rack the delicate system, weakening it so that after a time it refuses to respond to even this drastic treatment, leaving the victim ten times worse than before.

50 Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum pocket case, 25c. at your druggist's, or write direct to The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The new rifle has a maximum fighting range of 4,781 yards or more than two and a half miles.

Charles M. Schwab is quoted as saying that he "will make the Bethlehem plant the greatest armor plate and gun forging factory in the world."

A ship at Tacoma was recently loaded with 124,587 bushels of wheat in seventeen hours. This is an average of 7,344 bushels an hour, a record breaking one.

It is estimated that Chicago has more than 7,000 enrolled students who are devoting their efforts to the study of the pictorial and plastic arts. No other city in the world has an art museum so well attended as the art institute of Chicago.

The English language is more widely spoken to-day than even Shakespeare ever dreamed it could. An English speaking person may have no difficulty in making his way conveniently along any of the highways of Europe. The German Government has just made English an optional study in the public schools of Saxony.

The Avenue des Champs-Elysees, Paris, is to be extended to the forest of St. Germain at a cost of \$2,000,000. The avenue will then be about eight miles long and 135 feet wide. In the middle of it will be an electric railway and at each side of the railway will be tracks for motor cars, cycles, horse vehicles and pedestrians.

The most accurate clock in the world is in the basement of the Berlin observatory, and has been running since 1845, when it was set up by Professor Foerster. It has often run for three months at a time with a daily deviation of not more than fifteen hundredths of a second. But it is not accurate enough to suit astronomers, and the clock is soon to be put in an airtight underground room.—New York Tribune.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Every man should be a critic of his own actions.

Knights of old feared nothing—but a woman's tongue.

Many a girl's ideal is shattered when her fiancé goes broke.

Soldiers who lose their heads in battle have no use for pensions.

Being beautiful is an accomplishment that is difficult to accomplish.

Some married women not only have the last word but all the rest of them.

A man doesn't enjoy being laughed at by a crowd unless he gets paid for it.

The thin woman who falls from the top of a stepladder will come down plump.

The longevity of the ancients may have been due to the scarcity of medical college graduates.

If George Washington ever told a lie in his life it was probably when his wife asked him for money.

After a woman has been married many years she wonders how she could have believed the things her husband said during their courtship.

Two-Legged Dog.

The curiosities of Vienna include a small dog, which, having been born without front legs, has learned to walk about on its hind legs.

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New York Street Specialists.

There are specialists of various sorts among the New York street merchants, men who sell collar buttons, men who sell shoe laces, and so on, but as odd a specialist as any is the man who sells small boys' "knee pants." He displays his wares in a basket on the edge of a downtown thoroughfare that leads to a big market, and relies for his trade on mothers passing that way to do the family marketing.

Olive Oil and Bruises.

In the treatment of contusions where there is extensive discoloration of the skin, if olive oil be freely applied without rubbing the discoloration quickly will disappear. If the skin be broken, a little Loric acid should be applied over the abrasion. A black eye thus treated can be rendered normal in a few hours, especially if the oil be applied warm.—New York Telegram.

Smoking Too Soon.

A medical journal touches for the following story: A woman who was seriously ill awoke one night to find herself sitting at the foot of her bed smoking a cigarette and reading a novel. Greatly startled, the patient raised herself up in her bed and cried out: "What in the world are you doing, nurse?" To which the nurse replied: "Good gracious! I thought you were dead."

Announces the Speaker.

There is a curious little clicking instrument in the smoking room and libraries of the British house of commons called the "annunciator" because it announces the name of the member who is addressing the chamber. The instruments are worked by some electric arrangements and the name of the member speaking is put on from the press gallery.

Crab Traps a Sparrow.

On the sands near Marke-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire, England, a crab was seen running along the beach with a sparrow in its claws. The crab had caught the bird by the leg, and so much was it struggling to get free that once it lifted the crab several inches off the ground. The crab eventually let the bird go, and ran off.

To the Mountains.

I'm sick of heart, I'm sad to-day,
This city life is not my way,
Where man meets man, they harbor strife,
Give back my boyhood mountain life.

Oh mother land where I was born!
Where I was true from strife and scorn,
Oh mother mine of jagged arms!
Take back your child from human harms.

—Orlick Bayler Metcalfe, in Recreation.

Rubber Shrub.

Interest in Mexico is increasing in the guayule shrub growing on the northern plateau of Mexico, from which rubber is being extracted. Several companies have been formed to construct factories and exploit the product.

Joke on Married Couple.

"Happy, though married two days," was one of many labels attached by practical jokers to the